The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. V.—No 46. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 18, 1826. Whole No. 277.

$2 per annum, payable in advance, $3 if not paid within the year, and $1,25 in advance for six months

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, North side.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding ten lines, inserted three times for $1, if paid in advance, and so in proportion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INVOCATION TO ERATO.

Erato! maid of April, gay but chaste,
Come with thy lute, for now the west-wind sighs;
Together let us o'er the green fields haste,
And pluck young roses—Love's Hyperion prize—
And all unseen let's wear them—Love's not wise;
Therefore his mother sent him forth alone;
For he had been corrupted in the skies,
Not that he did, but that he would have done,
That common sin of earth, that can't be wrought by one.

I love thy stately walk upon the hills,
I love the melting azure of thine eye—
Thou weep'st, Erato! and the purling rills
Gather the moisture as they pass thee by.
The bursting rose-bud woos thy pure warm sigh,
And opes its blushing bosom to the gale—
Thy morning hymn the whispering woods reply,
And Love expects of thee as soft a tale,
As oft was told of you in Tempe's fabled vale.

Erato! spotless virgin, whose soft sigh
Steals thro' the trees and on the enamel'd green,
Drops as the dew from thine own cloudless eye,
To gem the rose's blush, the lily's sheen—
And far adown the slope as may be seen,
The deep carnation lifts its fervent cheek
To meet thy kiss; while all the sward between
Is peopled with a train of daisies meek;
Enlisted in thy praise, their hallow'd accents speak.

High seated on a rock above the wave,
O'er the whole scene thy sweet enchantment fling;
Call up the echoes from their choral cave,
To sport around thee on their unseen wing.
Lo! Love, attends thee—strike a softer string—
Fix in his breast the magic of thy lyre:
It is the lisping zephyrs of the spring,
Bursting, almost unheard, along the wire
That thrills the impassioned heart like a celestial choir.

Erato! modest maiden! at thy feet
Lowly I kneel, and humbly thus implore,
To kiss thy glowing fingers, for 'tis sweet
To kiss so much, if I must kiss no more;
My numbers then triumphantly might soar
To thine own azure temple of the skies—
And fill the shining concave, like the roar
Of many waters: deep'ning as it flies,
Till an admiring world would turn on thee its eyes.

Erato! pureless damsel, bold but meek,
I dedicate my unambitious lays
To thee: tho' poor the language that they speak,
Accept them: tho' 'tis poor 'tis honest praise—
'Tis no mean barter for the Laurel bays,
'Tis not for fame that I before thee bow;
But in the wordless quiet of thy ways,
Let my deep stream of life forever flow,
Hymning with untaught air thy praises as I go.

SADI.

HOPELESS LOVE—TO MISS ——.

I may not say how dear thou art
To every thought of mine;
Nor tell thee that my faithful heart
Within its deepest shrine,
Conceals thine image, soft and fair,
Though unallowed by thee;
And must I lose its lustre there,
The world were dead to me, Clara.

I may not hope, when future years
Their tedious course have run,
Deep mark'd by love's unnumber'd fears,
That thou may'st e'er be won;
For *thou hast said*!—yet still the charm
Survives each inward strife,
And winds its current, pure and warm,
With all the rills of life, Clara.

'Twas not thine eyes, so mild and bright,
Thy form of finest grace;
'Twas not the rays of "fairy light"
That play around thy face;
Not these alone that wove the thrall
Or wrought thy captive's chain,
Though few may look upon them all,
Nor turn to look again, Clara.

But 'twas the high and generous soul,
In social converse pour'd,
That deep into my bosom stole,
And touched each latent chord:
Lo, in Aurora's roseate hour,
She beamed celestial fires;
The Harp of Memnon felt their power,
And music woke its wires, Clara.

Tn.

A TALE.

There was a youth of unassuming mien,
With modest eye and face o'erspread with care,
Who might at twilight oftentime be seen,
Gazing aloft as though he were in pray'r.
What could it be that close engag'd him there?
Did he the orbs of nature wish to spy?
And some grave question studious prepare
About its causes?—of the how and why?
Or, did he in it read the human destiny?

No; he besought in that soft, silent seat,
Inspiring visions from the muses coy;
He wished to sing of *battle* and *retreat*,
Of sounding cannon and of martial joy.
The names of heroes in the bold employ,
Who left their homes, their wives and children dear,
And went, (as brave as *Grecian men* to *Troy*,)
To uphold *Liberty* in her career;
Their names he'd carol forth and charm each list'ning ear.

The muses pleas'd to hear his bold request,
Agreed to gratify the youth's desire;
And well they knew he would conceive him blest
When forth he rang the warblings of his lyre,
And as it rang, increas'd the quick'ning fire.
This counsel gave they—"chime no love-sick lays,"
"And now an oath we will from thee require,
To sing of honour—glory—not that rays
From blushing maidens' eyes, are like a comet's blaze."

The youth received the gift divine, and swore
To chaunt the fame of heroes, who have bled
Defending freedom on Columbia's shore;
And nobly falling in their country's stead,
Found in their mother earth their dying bed.
The statesman, too—the deep reflecting sage,
Who have their country on to science led,
Would his weak pen and humble mind engage;
And with his country's foes, poetic warfare wage.

But ah! how weak is erring mortal's mind!
Most easy bent when in itself 'tis strong:
The youth espied a lovely maid reclin'd
On mossy couch, the streamlet's side along.
Now quickly there arose a motley throng
Of tender fancies in his wilder'd brain;
He touch'd the string—when lo! the *noble* song
Was chang'd to tender love—consuming strain,
In her all beauties dwelt, and reft his heart in twain!

Philad. Oct. 1826. CIREX.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"AND SNAKE HUNG *ENVY* KISSES."

That the more a man deviates from the plain road of moral right, the further does he wander from contentment and happiness, is a postulate, which may be called the foundation of all ethical philosophy. This remark has been finely illustrated in "Rees' Encyclopedia," where a nice distinction is drawn between natural and moral law. It is there instanced that a law of nature is, that man shall eat no more than the appetite requires; if he do, pain is consequent upon his folly. It is a moral law without reference to divine revelation, that he should do unto his neighbor as he would have the latter do unto him, and the work alluded to deduces, from the assumption, that he who neglects the observance of this axiom prepares only remorse and misery for himself. Similar effects extend to every case in which man deviates from natural or moral propriety, either of which, it has been stated, is so clear, that it cannot be mistaken by futurity itself. These postulata are indubitably correct. We need not look at the enervated frame of the midnight debauchee, or at the gout and foul humours of the glutton to prove their accuracy; it would be superfluous to unveil the heart of the wicked man, and view its throbs of anguish, in order to learn that "the way of the transgressor is *hard*." All of us have more or less strayed from the paths of virtue, and all can but too well testify to the truth of these principles.

Of all baneful passions an indulgence in which is productive of ultimate sorrow, there is none whose effects are more deleterious to man, than ENVY; it corrodes the heart and subverts the happiness of its votary—to him, the virtue of another conveys no improvement—his intelligence no delight. He looks with a scowling eye upon all that is estimable and admirable in his fellow; his bosom

"———— withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach."

However improper it may seem to the stern lover of strict justice, I always feel more inclined to pity than to blame, a bad man. Happiness is the goal for which we are all striving; this has been his pursuit, but he has foolishly wandered from the fragrant garden of virtue, and, in search of the flower, he has grasped a nettle.

There is no passion more prevalent, nor against whose approaches it is more difficult to guard than that of which I am treating. It appears in the infant mind when the child is surpassed by its little companions in acquiring the alphabet; it displays itself in the petulance of the boy, when another's superior talents are appreciated by the tutor: perchance in the budding season of love, it breaks forth in uncontrolled fury, should a pair of powerful eyes beam with condescending kindness on a rival. The merchant feels it when his neighbour has been more successful in commercial adventure than himself: the farmer experiences it when he views the fulness of another's garner; it is found in the disciples of the healing art, at the bar, and too often in the sacred pulpit: it sharpens the pen of the critic until he pierces the heart of his sensitive victim. Nay, even lovely woman cannot always behold a sister's charms, nor feel a throb of anguish!

It may be hard to smother envy entirely, yet it is possible to do so, and when this is done, what a serene and heavenly ray darts upon the soul! Then the deserved praise of another confers only delight, and every excellence of our fellow is made almost our own, by the pleasure its contemplation affords.

Contentment and happiness are synonimous terms. As the envious man can know nothing of the former, it would be idle to call him happy. Almost every individual possesses some estimable quality, or desirable acquirement, in which another may be deficient; where is the spleen of the envious to terminate?

The full light of knowledge has never shone upon any single individual, however naturally endowed or cultivated his mind might be.—Supposing one person to be as highly gifted as any the world has ever seen, it would take thousands of years for him to learn all that is known by mankind; as, however, the life of man is limited to a brief date, the knowledge of any one, however great in itself, must be comparatively small. Shakespeare, unequalled Shakespeare! wrote as if inspiration itself was perched upon his pen, yet the delightful regions of poetry are perhaps, even now, but imperfectly explored.—Bacon,

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind,"

unveiled deep and wonderful vein of philosophy, yet who can say that the science of the mind is not now in its infancy? The amiable Newton traced with the finger of genius the course of the Heavenly bodies, but what does man yet know of their nature or properties that is satisfactory? Philosophers of future ages may admire him, as his contemporary, Pope, said the angels did on viewing his discoveries,

"Superior beings, when of late they saw,
A mortal man unfold all nature's law,
Admired such wisdom in an earthly shape,
And shew'd a Newton as we shew an Ape."
Essay on Man.

There is much in our nature to repress pride and vanity: there is also in it much that is dignified and elevated, but that man never breathed our beneficent Creator's life preserving air, whose wealth, station, talents, or acquirements should have power to excite a throb of envy in his fellow's bosom.

FRANCIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

How much is it to be regretted that we have no correct History of Pennsylvania.—What an interesting theme for an Historian! No one of the original states has more rapidly progressed in population and civil improvements; nor, though widely diffused, can any other state afford more interesting materials. The only information we possess, is derived from Smith's History of New Jersey and Robert Proud's History of Pennsylvania: a manifestly incorrect work, which has but little interest and conveys less information.—Many interesting materials perhaps are in possession of the Historical Society, and still more may be derived from the writings and journals of the early Quakers. But by far the greater part were collected by the late Dr. Logan of Stenton, the grandson and representative of James Logan, the companion of Penn and the friend of the Indians. They are now in possession of his amiable, accomplished and learned widow. It is many years since the author was acquainted with this lady. He was then seeking materials for a genealogical and historical account of his own family, and was by this means led into her society. She expressed her dissatisfaction with Proud's History, and thought of compiling one herself. But as it has not since been noticed, it is presumed she has abandoned the idea; or more probably it is retained to be published as a posthumous work.

Having all the materials requisite in her immediate possession or at her command, possessed of an endless variety of amusing and interesting anecdotes of the early settlers; all her life devoted to Belles Lettres and to arduous studies, perhaps there are few works of account she has not perused and carefully digested; there can be no person more fitted and more able to write the History of her native state than Deborah Logan. An History of Pennsylvania is a work in much request.—Now is the proper season for its compilation. The anecdotes, nay, almost the very annals of the early settlement will be lost in obscure conjecture, after the present generation is gone, or preserved only in traditionary legends, neither credited nor yet without belief.

Cannot our state furnish us with an Historian? What an interesting subject it would afford! what a vast field for speculation—the rising greatness of our country. It is but 150 years since the first settlement by Penn, and our state has now a million of inhabitants. Our forests are rapidly disappearing; and what fifty years ago, was nothing but one vast wilderness—the Northern parts of the state, from the Delaware to the Allegheny, is now, for the most part, a cultivated country. Even in the barren regions of Luzerne, and, if possible, the more barren counties of Wayne and Pike, the axe is not idle, but extensive cultivated farms are gradually appearing. Though the tide of emigration is now into Western New York, yet are our own new counties not without attention, and receive their due portion of tribute from the passing emigrant. So it may reasonably be supposed that in a few years, when the rage for speculation in New-York has lost its novelty, Pennsylvania will not be neglected. And if a country unfruitful as the contemplated new county of Octoraro (better known by the old name of Scrogg) can find an abundant population, what in 30 years hence may not be the fate of the rich, deep soils in our yet unsettled tracts?

S. M. L.

Cedar Grove, Nov. 1826.

TRAVELS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BRIDGE OF THE INCAS.

This bridge, consisting of limestone rock, is suspended over the Mendoza river, at a place where it is at least 100 feet wide, and running at the rate of seven miles an hour. Its height above the water, in the centre, is, as near as we could judge, about 70 feet; and sloping from the centre to the ends, so as to give it the usual curve of artificial bridges.—Its width is about 30 feet; its thickness at the top of the arch, eight; towards the ends 16 or 18. Indeed, such is the symmetry and regularity of this curiosity, in all respects, that a stranger, placed twenty rods above or below, would have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the work of man. Its curve, its width, thickness in the centre, and growing thickness towards the butments, would all tend to give him that impression. But on nearer approach he would see that it was formed by the same hand, which made the mountains above it, and the streams which rolls below. The probability is, that this place was once a cataract, the water pouring over the top of what is now the bridge; but that the stream found at length a passage through the rock at the top of the present arch, and has been wearing down its bed until it exhibits the present curiosity.

But this bridge has not only the dimensions and appearance of an artificial bridge, it serves also its purposes. Tradition says, that in former times, it was the great crossing place of the Indians in their journeys north and south; and this tradition is rendered credible by the fact that the ruins of large stone fortifications, called *los tambos*, are now seen but a few leagues below, and also the fact, that the Mendoza can nowhere else be crossed nearer than 20 or 30 miles above or 70 below. We saw, at this time, a large drove of mules on the opposite side of the bridge, and also rode over our own, and back again, without their having any suspicion (apparently,) of its being different from that built by the Mendozians.

But the bridge itself is only one of the curiosities, which are here collected.—Under the south end of the bridge, thirty feet down, there projects from the abutment a flat table twenty feet square, through which boils up, with resistless force, two sulphurous springs, which cannot in temperature be less than 120 deg. of Fahrenheit. Where one of these springs forces itself up, a basin has been formed in the rock sufficiently large and deep for bathing, as I had personal experience. I employed a person to hold fast a laso, which was fastened around my body, while I descended to the table mentioned, and enjoyed the luxury of this matchless natural bath. Through the bridge, over this table, the water was trickling, and had formed on its lower side many thousands of stalactites, while numerous stalagmites of all forms, were resting on the surface of the table. Many of them by falling on places where there was water, were oval, others perfectly globular, smooth as polished glass on the half which was down, and thickly set with small crystals on the half above. Breaking these globules, they were found to contain a series of coats like the onion, and a kind of dark spongy substance within. I did not fail, of course, to bring away several specimens of these.

About six or eight rods west of the bridge, in the side of the south bank, and half way down to the river, there is formed a rock nearly in size, and exactly in shape, like a common hay stack, and from the very pinnacle of which gushes up another sulphurous spring, and pours its waters down every side of the rock, tinging it with a yellow colour. I do not know that it is possible for this spring, by calcareous deposites, to have formed this singular rock, but its perfect regularity and colour look as if it had done it, in some measure at least, and given it its peculiar shape. The basin in the top of the rock could be seen with perfect clearness, and contained, apparently, about four or six gallons of water, which, as has been said, was constantly passing off.

Eight or ten rods south of the bridge, in the acclivity of the hills, is another large sulphur spring, of the temperature of that in the table below, and where, by art, a fine bathing place has been formed, which travellers seldom fail to enjoy.

But this is not all. Only seven paces west from this great warm sulphur fountain, gushes up another of a totally different character. Its temperature, so near as I could judge, (for I had broken my thermometer a short distance back,) was about that of common spring water; its taste near that of the Seltzer waters, and, by the sides of the little rivulet which it gave rise to, was deposited a white acrid incrustation. When passed to the north side of the bridge, I could distinctly see the white and the yellow parallel streaks, formed by the rills of these two unlike neighbouring springs.

The valley, through which the Mendoza passes at this place, is nearly half a mile in width, with mountains of immense height on the north and south, covered with snow. The valley itself, however, is, by day, of fine temperature, and handsome in the extreme, gently descending towards the river on both sides, with a smooth green turf to the very edge of its deep channel. The entrance of the bridge at both its ends, is as smooth and regular as that of any artificial one, and has over it as good a road, in all respects for horses and carriages.

The curiosities of this valley are indeed striking, and would well repay the lovers of nature, who must go from Buenos Ayres to Chili, for all their labour in passing the Andes. Lady Cochrane, it is said, once came from Chili solely for the purpose of seeing these wonders, and also descended the rocks to the spring beneath the bridge. I would not advise her sex generally, to follow her in the last particular; but those, even of much less romantic turn than that lady, would be justified and rewarded in making the same journey to these concentrated varieties of nature.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A TURKISH LOVER.

A Turkish soldier having been united to the girl of his affections, was obliged soon after his union, to join his companions in arms, and hasten to battle.—He left his bride in all the bloom of health, and gaiety of youth, fondly picturing to himself the affection and delight that would welcome his return in safety. He did return, and with all the ardour that love and hope inspired, he hastened to his dwelling, and repaired to the apartment of his wife: absorbed in the anticipation of a rapturous meeting with his adored Zulicka, he did not mark the awful stillness which reigned throughout the mansion, until entering the apartment, he beheld the extended body of his bride, clad in the habiliments of the grave.—Upon recovering from the swoon, which this unexpected, and soul subduing shock had occasioned, he approached the corpse, and embraced it, and for some minutes contemplated the inanimate object of his love in silence. She still was beautiful although death had destroyed the bloom which once rendered her strikingly so. He could not weep, and in the bitterness of that grief which tears cannot relieve, he is supposed to have uttered the following, while contemplating the corse of his beloved:

Beautiful love! yes, beautiful in death,
Not as I woo'd thee, when that cheek, now pale,
Bloom'd as the rose fann'd by the young spring's breath;
But like the modest lily of the vale;
Hush'd is thy voice, Zulicka—thy dark eyes
Are clos'd forever, in that happy sleep
Which soon may I enjoy; thy bridegroom sighs
O'er thy pale corse—but ah! he cannot weep.
His heart is desolate, there's none to cheer
His wo—he hears no pitying voice, beholds no pitying tear.

My love! our bridal night was gay,
And bright the throng that mov'd around us;
But hours of joy have pass'd away,
And broken is the tie which bound us.
Fair was the wreath that deck'd thy brow,
But flowers with thee have wither'd now.

Oh! that dear night! how beautiful thou seem'd—
Like some bright peri thou didst move along;
With joyful innocence thy dark eyes beam'd,
And seraph voic'd thou warbled love's light song.
I listen'd, but thy voice is still, my love,
'Tis heard on high, join'd with the choir above.

I left thee blooming beautiful and gay,
By honour call'd, to battle far away
I sped, and in the deadly fight,
I thought of *thee*; love never can forget;
In day I view'd thee, and in sleep at night
In soothing visions I beheld thee yet.
Alas! alas! my love, those visions now
No longer soothe, for woe sits on my brow.

Aye! on my brow, and seated in my breast,
Deep rooted and severe: the fight did cease,
The soldier in his home sought joy and rest,
Beneath the gentle sway of Heav'n born peace,
And I have come—but ah! no smiles of love,
No voice of welcome greet my safe return;
No happy beings through my wide halls move,
Instead of festive lamps the funeral tapers burn.
A widow'd bridegroom, lov'd one, o'er thee bends,
No tear below thy corse—he cannot weep;
But oft to Allah's throne a pray'r he sends,
That soon near thee he may forever sleep.
Angel of Paradise! my earthly love,
Soon, soon, I'll join thee in his realms above.

SELIM.

From an Old Miscellany.

THE BRONZE STATUE.

Count Lieuwen, a favorite officer in the service of the deceased king of Prussia, had under his special patronage and tuition, a young engineer of high rank, whose advancement to his notice had been solely due to his merits. His battalion, led by the Austrian Gen. Clairfait, then on his march through the Low Countries towards France, was ordered to surprise a small village on the frontiers in the enemy's possession. In the middle of the night, young Ewald entered his commander's tent, and informed him that a negociation had been begun by the chief magistrate of this district to admit the Prussian soldiers into an ambuscade, by which they might surround the French stationed in the village of Altheim, and put them to the sword. "Sir," he added, "I am acquainted with a path through the thickets that skirts the Church-yard, and by leading fifty chosen men through it, we may enclose the farm and out-houses in which these Frenchmen lodge, and force them to surrender, without the baseness of entering their host's gates in groupes disguised as travellers, and massacreing them in their sleep. This vile provost has made the offer in hopes of reward, for which he conditions privately, heedless of the bloodshed and ravage which our soldiery would spread among the poor villagers in the blindness of their fury." "You are right," replied the count—"and it would be well to gain this advantageous post, without disgrace to our characters as Prussian soldiers, or outrage to the unoffending native. Through whose means did this honorable offer come? For I suspect the communicant is willing to share the reward?" The young engineer cast down his eyes, and answered, after a short and graceful hesitation, "He is my enemy, my lord—forgive me if I do not name him."

Count Lieuwen's brow grew smooth.—"Well, Lichtenstein," he said, with a tone of familiarity he seldom used, except where his heart was touched, "well—there will be no surer way, I see, to secure both our military credit, and this poor village from plunder, than to give you the command of the affair. Choose your comrades and conduct them. But how is it that you know the avenue of this obscure place so well?"

Ewald was silent for a few moments only, because he was conscious of feelings likely to make his voice less firm. When he had stifled them, he replied, "to you who know my humble birth, and have remedied it so kindly by your patronage, I need not be afraid to confess this village was my birth place, and that farm which the provost intends to deliver up to-night for the purpose of massacre and not is—or was—" He could not add his meaning, but count Lieuwen felt it. Brushing a tear from his eyes, the old soldier bade him take his detachment, and obtain possession of the place in the manner he deemed fittest. Ewald departed instantly, and returned in the morning to announce his complete success, without the escape of a single Frenchman. He brought besides, a valuable despatch, which his advanced guard had intercepted; and the count delighted with the important result of the affair, and with the generous spirit it had exhibited, offered his young lieutenant a thousand crowns, the sum for which the treacherous provost had negociated, gallantly saying his sovereign would more willingly pay it as the recompense of a hazardous and well performed duty, than as the premium of a traitor. "If," said the lieutenant, modestly, "your lordship thinks this village worth a thousand crowns to his majesty, I pray you to consider them due to my senior officer, Dorffen: Your personal kindness induced you to waive his right, and to give me the command of last night's affair; yet it is just that he should have the price of what he deserved to win." "He shall have it," answered Lieuwen, compressing his lips sternly—"but now I know who would have bought what you have won honestly."

The first care of this brave veteran on his return to Berlin, was to lay the circumstances of this fact before the king; the consequence was Ewald's promotion; and before the war ceased, he rose to rank even higher than Count Lieuwen: and the last favor his old commander asked court was, that his adopted son might be appointed his successor in the fortress of Plauen, which his age rendered him averse to govern longer. This high distinction was granted; and the king, to suit the new governor's title to his important office, added the rank of Baron to the Cross of the Black Eagle, already worn by Ewald de Lichtenstein. These unexpected honors did not alter the temper of the young hero—still preserving the bland urbanity of Marshal Turenne, whose elevation he had imitated so successfully; he was proud to hear his comrades hint that he too was a miller's son, and always strove to remind them how much he resembled his noble predecessor in benevolence and grace. But when he had offered his grateful obeisance, he solicited permission to absent himself one month before he assumed his new duties. Count Lieuwen's friendship, and the peaceable state of the country, made the royal assent easy, and Ewald de Lichstentein left Berlin to dedicate this short interval to his private happiness.

But Ewald, with all the splendor of his professional success, had not altered the humility of that private happiness. He had no hope so dear as to return to the village of Altheim, which ten years before, he had preserved from destruction; and to reclaim the farmer's daughter with whom the first affections of his boyhood had been exchanged. During the various and busy vicissitudes of a soldier's life, no correspondence had been possible, and he had time to snatch only a short interview when he entered the village with a hostile detachment. He took with him one attendant, a soldier of his own regiment, but unacquainted with his birth place, though sufficiently attached to his person to insure the secrecy he required—not from mean fear of exposing his humble origin, but from a generous wish to avoid displaying his new and self-acquired greatness. The journey was tedious to his fancy, though he travelled rapidly, for the pleasantest dreams of his youth were ready to be realized. His servant had orders to make no mention of his name or rank when he arrived at his place of destination, and the little village of Altheim came in sight in all the beauty of a summer evening, and a happy man's imagination. As he entered it, however, he perceived that several cottages were in ruins, and the house where Josephine had lived was half unroofed, and its garden full of grass. Ewald's heart misgave him, and his servant went on to enquire who occupied it. Schwartz brought his master intelligence that the niece of the former occupier had married a farmer, whose speculations had ended in inn-keeping with but little success. There was no other inn; and if there had been one, Ewald, notwithstanding his heart-burnings, would have chosen this. He renewed his cautions to his servant, and entered the miserable house, where the master sat sulkily smoking his pipe in a kitchen with broken windows, and hearth almost cold. To his courteous request for accommodation, the man, whose suitable name was Wolfenbach, hardly returned an answer, except showing him the remnant of a chair, and calling loudly at the door for his wife. A woman, in wretched apparel, bending under a load of sticks, crept from a ruined out-house, and came fearfully towards him. "Bring a faggot, drone, and cook some fish," said her ruffian husband; "where is the bread I brought this morning, and the pitcher of milk?" "There was but little milk," she answered, trembling, "and I gave it to our child." "Brute, idiot!" he muttered with a hideous oath, and pushed her forward by a blow which Ewald's heart felt. That moment would have discovered him, if the inn-keeper had not left the house to attend his servant; and Ewald, as he looked again on Josephine's face, had courage enough to restrain a confession which would have aggravated her misery. Perhaps she had been left desolate—perhaps her husband had been made brutal by misfortune; at all events, he had no right to blame a marriage which circumstances had not permitted him to prevent. She might have had no alternative between it and disgrace, or Wolfenbach might have possessed, and seemed to deserve her choice better than himself. This last thought held him silent, as he sat with his face shaded near the fire. Josephine took but one glance at him, and another at the cradle, where a half-starved infant lay, before she began her humble labours to prepare a supper. Ewald attempted to say something, but his voice, hoarse with emotion, appeared unknown to her, and she turned away with a look of repressed pride and shame. Yet as she could not but observe the earnest gaze of the stranger, her cheek flushed with conscious recollection, recovered some part of its former beauty, and Ewald had taken the infant on his knee, when Wolfenbach returned. His guest overcame the horror which almost impelled him to throw from him the offspring of a ruffian so debased, intending to convey into its cradle some aid for the unhappy mother, which might suffice to comfort her wants without betraying the giver. He hid a purse of gold within its wrapper, and gave it back to Josephine; while the father, murmuring at such pests, rebuked her slow cookery. But Ewald could not eat; and tasting a flask to propitiate the brutal landlord, withdrew to the bed meant for him, and was seen no more.

Late on the following morning, two men, as they passed near a spoiled hayrack, perceived motion in it, and heard a feeble voice. They took courage to remove some part, and, led on by traces of blood, examined till they found a body, yet warm with life, but wounded in a ghastly manner. They conveyed it to the village surgeon, and collected help to surround the house of Wolfenbach, whom they remembered to have seen on the road, mounted on a horse which had been observed the day before entering Altheim with the wounded man and another stranger. Skill and care restored this unfortunate stranger sufficiently to make his deposition. He named his master, and stated that the gloomy looks and eager questions of the inn-keeper had alarmed him on the night of Ewald's arrival, especially when he was desired to sleep in a ruined out-house. He had left it, and applying his ear to a crevice in the house door, heard Wolfenbach menacing his wife with death if she betrayed his search into the traveller's portmanteau, which had been left below; for probably, in the heedlessness of anguish, Ewald had not thought of attending to it. He also heard Josephine's timid expostulations, and the shriek of her child in its father's savage grasp, held perhaps as a hostage for her silence. He went to warn his master, and by calling through the casement of the loft where he lay awake, drew him from his bed. The stroke of an axe felled him to the ground, and he remembered nothing more. The fate of Ewald might be easily surmised. Detachments of peasants traversed the country round to gain intelligence of him, but without success, and, without knowing his claims on them as their countryman, they were all eager in their zeal to trace a man of rank and honour. Couriers met them from Berlin, despatched to hasten his return; but after six months spent in the most earnest search, even his parental friend, Count Lieuwen, despaired of seeing him more, and believed him the victim of a ferocious robber. Wolfenbach had been seized with the horses of Ewald and his servant, which he had taken to sell at the nearest fair, and could not attempt even a plausible account of them. His miserable wife was in a state of delirium, which unfitted her to give coherent evidence; but the subject of her ravings, the purse of gold found in her infant's cradle, and a ring dropped near the traveller's bed, were powerful presumptive proofs against her husband. The rifled portmanteau was also discovered in a well, and the axe, stained with blood. Wolfenbach maintained an obstinate and contumacious silence, during a long trial, which ended in a sentence of death, received with acclamations by the populace. He was carried to the scaffold, attended by no friend, and died without confession.

Count Lieuwen resumed the government of the fortress he had resigned, but not till he had made repeated inquiries, and offered large rewards for any trace of his lost favorite without effect. And when, after some years had passed, a public duty compelled him to visit the country in which Ewald had perished, he travelled hastily, and loathed the necessity which forced his equipage to rest at Altheim for a few hours. During the short stay, the master of the new inn found means to introduce himself, and beg his guest's attention to a rare curiosity which he possessed. Finding, from his valet's account, that this exhibition was a tax imposed on every traveller, the Count assented, and listened patiently to his host's history of a bronze statue, found in a peat bog, at a short distance, and from thence brought to his house. He went into the room where it was deposited, prepared to see some antique relic or cunning counterfeit; but he saw, with feelings that need not be told, the body of his beloved Ewald in the travelling habit he had seen him wear, petrified by the power of the morass to the resemblance of a bronze statue. He stood a few moments aghast with astonishment and horror, not unmingled with gladness at this testimony of the truth

preserved by a special operation of nature: for on the [illegible], and in the [illegible] of the morning [illegible] two deep [illegible] rendered the fact of Ewald's violent death [illegible]. But he had presence of mind enough to suppress his agitation, and affecting to believe the inn-keeper [illegible], as he supposed himself, a strange piece of ancient sculpture, gave him a much larger sum than had been expected, even from a nobleman of his own munificence, and carried off the prize. But he caused it to be conveyed to Berlin without noise, and made it no subject of conversation among his attendants.

Count Lieuwen's return to the metropolis was always followed by banquets given to his friends, and on this occasion he celebrated his arrival among them by inviting the chief nobility, and all the military officers who had shared and survived his campaigns. After supper, before any had departed, he spoke of a rare specimen of sculpture which he had reserved for their last regale. "You, all know," said he, "my tender affection for Ewald de Lichtenstein, my regret for his untimely loss, and wishing to preserve his memory, I you think will agree with me to erect a monument, if we could decorate it with a representation of him, suitable to his merits and his fate. But though we all know his merits, where shall we find an artist able to give a symbol of his death, since we know neither the time nor circumstance?"

The Count cast his eyes round the table as he spoke, and met approving and earnest looks from all his companions, except one, whose head was averted.—"But," he added, rising after a short pause, "I think I have found a statue sufficient itself for his monument."

A curtain drawn aside discovered the bronze statue of Ewald, lying on a bier composed of black turf. A silence of surprise and awe was followed by acclamations of wonder at the exquisite symmetry of the figure, and at the expression of the countenance, so nearly resembling its usual character, except in the half closed eyes and lids, parted as in the pangs of death. Some gathered round to observe the accurate folds of the drapery, and recognize every part of his travelling apparel. "There is even the shape of the seal ring he wore upon his finger," said one of the spectators, "and here is the ribbon he received the day before he departed, from the king—but where is the Cross of the black Eagle?"

"In his grave," replied Count Lieuwen, fixing his eyes on a guest who had never spoken. That guest was Dorffen, the senior officer superceded by Ewald. He suddenly lifted up his head and answered—"*It is not!*" The terrible sound of his voice, the decision of his words, made the assembly fall back from him, leaving him alone standing opposite the corpse. His features wrought a few instants in convulsions, and his lips moved in unconscious mutterings. "Then (said a voice from among the groupe) the murderer robbed him of the Cross!"

"No, no—I robbed him of nothing—he robbed me of my place and honor, and of that cross which I might have earned at Altheim. We met alone—we were man to man; it was night, but I won the cross fairly, and now let him take it back."

The self accused murderer made a desperate effort to throw it from his breast, and fell with his whole weight, and a laugh of madness, at the foot of the bier. The crowd raised him, but he spoke no more. His last words were truth, as subsequent enquiry proved. Accident or a hope of vengeance had led him to the neighborhood of Ewald's village; they had met on the road, and fatal opportunity completed Dorffen's guilt. He was buried under the scaffold, and the Bronze Statue remained a monument of Ewald's fate and of retributive justice.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

During the late war the inhabitants of a hamlet bordering the Ocean, in one of the Northern counties of England were disturbed during the night by the sound of a heavy cannonade. Some few who ventured to the cliffs, perceived by the flashing of the guns, two ships desperately engaged, one of which by the sudden flash and darkness that succeeded it, they supposed must have blown up. In the morning the beach was searched, and the body of a young man found with his cutlass still firmly grasped in his hand. Nothing was ever discovered who or what these ships were, and as a storm almost immediately followed the battle, the probability is that the remaining ship, through her shattered condition foundered in it. These circumstances were related to me by one of the peasantry of that country. The idea struck me that he might be a countryman. It seemed like sacrilege to neglect him, and I vowed, as I left the spot, that he should not sleep unsung.

O. B.

THE SEAMAN'S GRAVE.

On a lone beach that cliffs o'erhung,
And where oft broke the bois'trous wave,
And where the sea mew's wild shriek rung,
That wild spot was the Sailor's grave.

A mound of sand had once been thrown
O'er where his corse were beaten lay;
Yet now that spot is scarcely known,
For that lone mound is wash'd away.

A fragment from the neighbouring rock
Now marks the wandering seaman's bed;
And it alone has stood the shock
Of breakers dashing o'er his head.

And now the village maids and swains,
When twilight softens, round that spot
Oft seek his grave and swell their strains
Of feeling for his hapless lot.

And when the peaceful circle 's formed
Around the cottage fire side,
Their sires oft tell how cannon stormed
The night that unknown Sailor died.

Long had the sun sunk in the west,
And night had drawn her sable shroud,
When a light gleam'd on Ocean's breast,
And cannons too were pealing loud.

Flash after flash was darting then,
And peal after peal was rolling,
When and the blaze was dimly seen,
Two proud barks in battle toiling.

But soon, alas! that fight was o'er,
For one bright flash and sudden flame,
And one tremendous horrid roar,
Told that a bark was rent amain.

The fight was o'er, the waves were dark
That lately did so horrid gleam;
And but one poor disabled bark
Remained where two had lately been.

And when the sun threw his broad light
O'er whitened spray and dark blue wave,
Nought then told of the Ocean fight,
But him who here had found a grave.

The dark waves were that Sailor's bier,
And bore to this beach they bore him;
But no kind friend or comrade dear,
Had that Tar weeping o'er him.

Yes, there was stretched that hardy form
That seemed as if 'twas made to bear
The very brunt of war's fierce storm,
Such manly strength was planted there.

Tho' said the surf he dead was lying,
Yet manly beauty deck'd his brow;
And the smile on his lips playing
Did still defiance sternly vow.

His hand held yet the sabre bright,
That he'd late so bravely wielded;
It seemed that in that horrid fight,
'Twas grasped, to be never yielded.

But cold is now that seaman's form,
And that bold spirit too has fled,
That bore him fearless mid the storm
Of battle's din so dark and dread.

[illegible] none can tell
The [illegible] by that dashing bark,
Or [illegible] the bosom swell,
Of him that met a fate so dark.

But deep thee, Sailor, 'neath the wave
That's breaking o'er thy humble tomb;
And oft the bold will seek thy grave,
To mourn thy sad untimely doom.

OCEAN BARD.

QUICKSILVER.—The most productive quicksilver mine in the world is at Idria, in Carniola, in the dominions of the emperor of Austria. This mine has been worked four hundred years, and is seven hundred feet deep. The good ores contain from 70 to 75 per cent. of pure quicksilver; and the mercury is sometimes found in a pure state issuing in a slender stream from some fissure in the rocks.—The ore, after being pounded and washed, is placed over a furnace in the roasting oven, where the action of the fire separates the quicksilver from the other substances; it rises sublimated along with the smoke, and passes through winding flues until it cools and descends into bellows made to receive it. The quicksilver is then packed in sheep or goat skin bags. The mine now employs 400 hands, (in its flourishing state it gave bread to 1,200 men,) produces annually 336,000 pounds of quicksilver, and yields a profit to the government of $90,000.

In 1803 a fire originated in the wood work of the mine, and for five weeks the flames raged in the bowels of the earth with the greatest fury; when the shafts were opened, the smoke, filled with mercurial and sulphureous exhalations, rolled forth and struck down every one that came within its reach. As a last resource, the director turned in a stream of water and allowed it to flow two days; in the course of the second day, in consequence of the production of steam, or the kindling of inflamable air, an explosion took place which shook the mountain, rent the huts of the miners, started houses farther off from their foundations, and made the panic-struck inhabitants fly in dismay; it was a splendid artificial earthquake. The fire was extinguished, but it required two years to pump out the water. It was carried off into the river Idria, and contained so much vitriol and iron that every fish disappeared from the river, except the eel, which bids defiance to every thing but actual broiling or roasting.

Mr. Russell, from whose "tour" the foregoing facts have been collected, descended into the mine by one of the inclined shafts, where there are successive flights of steps all the way, as regular as in a private dwelling.—He says it is necessary for the visitor to leave behind watches, rings, snuff boxes, &c. which would infallibly be affected by the quicksilver. Two fashionable ladies, who went down during the congress in the neighborhood of Laybach, returned, the one with her gold watch converted into a tin trinket, and the fair cheeks and neck of the other were made black by the sulphur. Some of the mining operations produce trembling fits and convulsions, and the mercury generally discolors and destroys the teeth. The wages of the miners are very small; they are always in a state of destitution, and their lives are short.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—On perusing your paper of the 10th inst. I observed a selection of various vegetable productions of enormous size, weight, &c. which induced me to send you the following production of one stalk of corn, which I and many others saw and considered a natural curiosity.

Mr. Thomas H. Tatlow, near New Castle, Del. pulled from one stalk of Indian corn, seventeen well formed ears of corn, directly out of the top of the stalk, in a bunch; each ear was completely silked, and about 4 inches from the end of the ears the silk of each twined and blended together so as to fasten the whole at the top, which made them inseperable. Being also fastened at the buts in one knob—the middle ear was the longest, about eight inches, and the others about six. Each ear had four rows of grains. Unfortunately they were pulled rather too soon; consequently they have withered and lost much of their original beauty and curiosity. But I presume they are still hanging in the house of Mr. Tatlow yet. If the above curiosity will add to the world of curiosities, you are welcome to insert it in your very useful and instructing paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

New Castle, Nov. 12th, 1826.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—As a supplement to the communication which was inserted in the Evening Post of the 4th inst. respecting the cure of stammering, I take the liberty to add the following. Whereas, stammering generally proceeds, that persons attempt to speak quicker than they are able to think, therefore let such persons think first over what they intend to speak, and after that let them pronounce the words very slow, syllable after syllable; and if they find any difficulty in this, let them sing the same in a slow manner, until they can pronounce without difficulty, and after that proceed with slow speaking.

The above advice has been given by the writer repeatedly, to such persons, with the best effect, and without any compensation.—Therefore he sympathises with your *friend to the unfortunate*, and hopes that further impositions upon the public, may hereafter be prevented; any more enticing certificates, yet to be published, notwithstanding.

PHYSICUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—There is now in this city a female preacher, whose manner of preaching has attracted the attention of a large number of the most respectable of the religious community, and notwithstanding she desires it may not be the case, the places where she intends to preach are generally crowded to excess.

The orthodoxy of her doctrine, sound reasoning, and eloquence are calculated to carry conviction to the mind unprejudiced as to the *manner* in which the truth is proclaimed: it is true she is opposed by many of the enlightened and religious people of various denominations, who think themselves supported in their opinions by a passage in the scriptures, that women ought not to preach, there are, however, various passages in scripture where women have supported the truth of the Gospel in many respects, and by their utmost perseverance and prudent zeal, and have obtained the blessing of their God. It is not my intention to contend this point: for myself I can receive instruction when the truth is preached, solid argument advanced, and scriptural doctrine revealed, whether it is proclaimed in the eloquent and elegant language of a learned preacher, or in the simple discourse of a pious and sensible woman who is capable of the task she engages in.

You will perceive, Messrs. Editors, from what I have said I am favorable to the preaching of this woman. I have on several occasions listened with delight, and trust have been edified and instructed by her preaching; but have to regret that in one or two instances she has manifested a disposition contrary to humility and meekness, necessary to the cause (more especially in her sex) which she has espoused, by abruptly breaking off from her discourse to remark, in an unchristian like and angry tone, regarding a supposed or real disturbance, which must always be expected in a large assemblage of people crowded together, and also in directing her remarks personally to certain classes of individuals, whom she fancies have offended her or are prejudicial against her preaching; this was especially the case on the evening of Saturday last, when she indulged freely in this mode of speaking, her countenance was completely distorted by rage and anger, and her words, which were uttered with the utmost vehemence of manners, were a direct and personal attack on individuals present; and whilst she appeared before the audience any thing but the humble submissive preacher of the Gospel she said she desired to be, even her friends and the reflecting part of the audience looked with the greatest surprise and regret, at what they beheld, and those who heard for the first time could not than otherwise be disgusted.

As this lady certainly possesses talents more than ordinary, and in many respects bears the humility of a christian, and her desire seems to be to win souls to Christ, as such it is her duty and it is certainly commendable to be zealous in the cause, but it is also her duty to avoid injuring it by imprudence, and it is probably the most ineffectual way to remove the prejudices which she should know does exist in the minds of many, and which is evidently the cause of those highly improper remarks alluded to, made in anger, which belongs not to the christian religion.

These suggestions arise and are made from friendly motives, and from a friend who desires her welfare in the sacred cause in which she has engaged.

R.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, COMMUNICATIONS, AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING, Received at No. 112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

LITERARY.

Barton's Poems, in a neat 12mo. vol. have just been issued from the press of Munroe & Francis, of Boston. Bernard Barton is of the Society of Friends in England; and many detached pieces of his poetry have been occasionally presented to the American public in our literary periodicals.

An elegant little work just published, entitled "Russian Tales," by our zealous and enterprising townsmen Messrs. H. C. Carey & I. Lea. These Tales are translated from the Russian into French by Count Xaver de Meistre, and from the latter into English by a gentleman of this city—a person deservedly esteemed for his genius and taste.

The seventh number of the New Seres of the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences has just appeared, and contains a variety of papers, of which a very favourable opinion is expressed by the proper judges. The appendix of intelligence comprises the whole of Dr. David Barry's celebrated Memoir on the Motion of the Blood in the Veins, which was read by the author last year, before the Academy of Sciences at the Institute of France.

Dr. Dewees's work on the Diseases of Females, will be published during the present month.

Mr. James Maxwell of this city, will shortly publish a work, entitled "Philosophy of the Human Voice, by James Rush, M. D."—It is said that Dr. Rush, in this work has invented a scale by which the intonation of the human voice can be measured, both as regards degrees and quantity, and their proper adaptation to the expression of various passions and sentiments easily and correctly ascertained.

It is said in the Savannah Republican, that there are at this time fifteen vols. of MSS. shut up in the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, relating to the Colonial History of Georgia, from its first settlement down to the Revolutionary War. Many of these Manuscripts are from the pen of Gen. Oglethorpe, the founder of that State.

A piece of intelligence, which, if true, is of the highest possible interest to the historian and to literature in general, has been received from Pisa (Italy.) It is asserted, that the learned Abbe Rosch, who is employed in the Library there, has discovered, in a Capuchin Convent, fifteen of the lost books of Livy, which have been a *desideratum* for so many years.

On First day last the venerable Elias Hicks again gratified with his presence his numerous friends in this city. In the morning he visited Friends' Meeting in Arch street, which, before the usual time of assembling was filled to overflowing.—In the afternoon he visited Green street Meeting, which was likewise filled before the usual time and thousands remained in the yard, who could not possibly get within the walls.—At both Meetings he was greatly favoured, and delivered long and instructive discourses, bearing the testimony of piety and brotherly love consistent with his long life of christian benevolence.

At a meeting of our citizens held on the 8th inst. Mathew Carey in the chair, a committee was appointed to "report upon the expediency of opening a subscription throughout the Union, to raise funds for building or purchasing a vessel of war, and presenting the same to the Greeks to indemnify them for the loss of the one they have been deprived of by mismanagement in New-York."

The Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, of the Episcopal church, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway, of the Presbyterian church, have recently been elected Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, in the places of Moses Levy, Esq. and the Hon. Joseph B. M'Kean, deceased.

From the 8th to the 10th of November, 14 boats, carrying together 311 tons of coal, left Mount Carbon for Philadelphia. In about the same period 21 boats arrived. Five of these were loaded with merchandize, three with salt, one fish and salt, one with bricks, and eleven were without lading.

Dr. Mease of this city, has offered to the Councils two hundred volumes of books, towards forming a Library for the use of the citizens of Western Philadelphia, upon condition that the city provide a room for their reception. The Doctor offers to furnish a librarian for the first year, and he is of the opinion that the library will be extensive in a short time—he suggests to the Councils an appropriation of a room in the marble house at the Centre square.

The ship Charleston, which arrived at New York on Saturday, brought Capt. Evans and 3 of the crew of the late brig Ariel; they were taken from schooner New Sophronia. The Ariel, bound from Havanna to Gibralter, was capsized by a hurricane on the 31st of September, and before she righted, the cabin boy Edwin Gilbard, of this city, was drowned. The crew five in number remained on the wreck 5 days, without any drink and with nothing to eat except a few raw tiger fish; when they were taken off by the New Sophronia, Capt. Bray, they were nearly exhausted; Henry James and Samuel Baker died soon after, the remainder recovered. Allen Bradley, Jos. S. Read, A. Anderson, Robert Halbet, were put on board the Elizabeth of Bath bound to Martinique; the rest of the crew arrived in the Charleston.

The supercargo of the brig Delight, of Philadelphia, which was seized in a Mexican port in consequence of the want of the Mexican Consul's certificate to [illegible], writes from Sisal, October [illegible], not only [illegible] the seizure of the vessel, but the condemnation of the cargo also. He had appealed from the decision and was determined to carry the appeal to the capital [illegible] of the decree of the inferior tribunal was not reversed. This subject having produced great excitement in this city, it is understood that a formal representation was made to the government at Washington, and that instructions have been given to the American minister at Mexico peremptorily to demand the restoration of the cargo, the vessel having already been released.

Philadelphia city contained 1,621 taxables in 1741, and has 11,120 in the present year. The county, as it stood in 1741, when it included the whole county of Montgomery and and a part of Bucks, contained 8,422 taxables—the return of the same, for 1826, is 22,980. That district called the Northern Liberties has increased from 150 to 7,996—and Southwark, &c. from 78 to 3,349. Philadelphia still grows rapidly. The product of its manufactures is many millions annually. Its market for the supply of provisions, is perhaps, the neatest, the best, and the cheapest in the world.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that the Canal around the Falls of the Ohio, towards the making of which Congress appropriated a hundred thousand dollars, is rapidly under way, one thousand men being employed in the excavation, and the season having been highly favourable to their operations.

An applicaton by the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Colonization Society, has been made to the legislature for assistance in their philanthropic views. It is ascertained that there are many people of colour in New-Jersey willing and ready to embark for the colony, if adequate means are provided.

At a late term of Mercer circuit court, in Kentucky, an action for slander, in which Miss Matilda Bohon was plantiff, and James Cardwell, defendant, was tried. The jury, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict for the plantiff for three thousand dollars damages.

A spirit is stirring in Louisiana which promises great public good. No state can be better fitted for the making of profitable canals, and several are projected—especially one from New-Orleans to lake Barataria, which will much facilitate the trade with Mexico, and materially tend to strengthen our south western frontier.

The grand jurors of the county of Williamson, in Tennessee, have made a presentment, in which they state that there is nothing in the recent duel between Gen. Houston and Gen. White, to impair the public confidence in the former, and they therefore recommend him as a fit person to be the next governor of the the state.

There has been another large sale of domestic manufactures at Boston—especially of cloths and cassimeres, blankets and carpetings. The amount of such goods now made in the United States, exceeds the belief of even those who have most attended to the progress of our manufactures.

In the college at Amherst, in Massachusetts, the whole number of students is 170.—Seniors 24; juniors 40; sophomores 55; and freshmen 51. Besides the students from this state, there are several from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina.

Such is the state of excitement on the subject of mad dogs in the city of Lancaster, Pa. that the Mayor has issued a proclamation "enjoining it upon the citizens to confine their dogs for the space of thirty days." A great number of dogs have been bitten, and the Lancaster Journal recommends to parents to keep their smaller children from the street for a few days.

About nine years since, the town of Worcester, Mass. purchased a farm of about 230 acres, on which to employ the town paupers. On this, every one who is able, is required to labor, and by the products of the farm they have reduced the expense of their support from $2,000 to about seven hundred.

At the late Cattle show at Carlisle in this State, the most curious part of the exhibition was the equipage of Mr. Oyster, who appeared in a neat carriage drawn by two fine Elks, male and female, and a horse. The noble Sussex Bull presented by Col. J. H. Powell to the Agricultural society of Carlisle, was present.

The distance from Washington City to Buffalo by the proposed National Road, is only 366 miles—the distance by the present travelled road is 700 A meeting has been held at Buffalo, for the purpose of co-operating with the general government in the establishment of the contemplated road.

A person by the name of Silas D. Reed starved himself to death on the 3d instant, in the prison at Raleigh, North Carolina. He was fifteen days in accomplishing his end. He was charged with having forged papers for the purpose of receiving from the War Department, pensions allowed to other persons by government.

The editor of the Knoxville Inquirer promises to publish a "large manuscript," written by the late JAMES S. GAINES, on the subject of Astronomy. He says it is an attempt to overthrow the modern and popular theory of that science, and to establish, in its stead, a totally different and entirely new one."

The Village Record says, "The borough of West Chester is rapidly growing and improving. Within seven years the number and value of our dwelling houses have doubled, and strange as it may seem, houses are more difficult to be got now than then. Population is pressing upon us. Industry and business come with it, and all are welcome."

THANKSGIVING.—The celebration of this good old fashioned autumnal festival will be observed more extensively than usual the present year. The times fixed for its observance are in Maine, 30th Nov.—New-Hampshire, 16th Nov.—Massachusetts, 30th Nov.—Rhode Island, 30th Nov.—Connecticut, 16th Nov.—Vermont, 30th Nov.—New York, 6th Dec.—New Jersey, 7th Dec.—Ohio, 30th Nov.

A MOST SINGULAR CASE!

The Kentucky Gazette states, that Mr. Samuel Moody was taken lifeless out of the river at Woodbury, Ky. about two weeks ago, and every exertion to restore life proved in vain. He was considered drowned past all recovery; his grave was dug and he was prepared for burial: on attempting to place him in the coffin he sprung up and with an oath declared he would not be buried, that he would not die for two years. The grave was filled, and at a moment when all thoughts of his burial was over, he fainted and recovered no more. This case proves in the strongest terms the necessity of exertions for a long time to restore persons drowned—if instead of attempting to bury Mr. Moody his friends had continued the rules for restoration, which are advised in such cases, it is almost certain he would have recovered.

METHODISTS.—By a statement published in the Christian Advocate, prepared from the minutes of the British conferences, and of the several American conferences, it appears that the total number of members of the Wesleyan Methodist societies throughout the world, is 647,319, exclusive of the regular travelling preachers who are steadily employed in the work of the ministry. Of this number 360,800 are under the care of the American conferences; of the remaining 286,519, the members in Great Britain are 231,045; in Ireland 23,514, and in foreign stations 32,960. In Great Britain there are 814 preachers; in Ireland 138; in foreign countries 152; and in the American connection, 1,406, making a total throughout the world of 2,511.

PATENT BELLS, for churches, &c. made of a bar of cast steel, shaped in the form of a triangle, and suspended by one of the angles in a wooden frame, are exhibiting in New York; the hammer or clapper being attached to the frame, and moved, so as to strike the triangle by a wheel and rope in the usual mode of bell ringing. The value of the improvement consists in its *economy*. One of the common kind of bells cost at least *seventy-five* per cent. more than one of these, having a sound equal to it in every respect, whether as it regards its tone, its prolongation, or the extent of its reach. The weight of the patent bell is almost one-fifth less than that of the other; the expense of hanging it is but a mere trifle, and the ringing occasions not the slightest shock or injury to the steeple or building in which it is placed. It is believed that its advantages will be manifest to the trustees of churches, and other persons having occasion to procure bells, if they will take the trouble to give it an examination.

A HINT AT OLD BACHELORS.

The Committee appointed by the Rockingham Agricultural Society, in New Hampshire, to examine the farms in that county, in their report of the condition of one, owned and cultivated by an *Old Bachelor*, have the following paragraph:

"This farm appears to be cultivated with great care, and much good judgment in agriculture; but the Committee are of opinion, that the owner is in fault in one essential particular; and they hope that an indirect allusion to it will be sufficient for him to correct the error. There is no commodity on a farm so useful, or so pleasing to the farmer—nothing in this life, on which he can so safely rest his hopes of comfort in future years, as a company of healthy, robust and promising boys. A farmer rarely succeeds well without a wife. A solitary journey is always a tiresome and cheerless one."

PRINTING.

Any improvement connected with this engine of intellect and freedom is of universal interest, and in this country especially, is fully appreciated. The January No. of the Revue Encyclopedique, describes a new kind of *stereotype*, the invention of Mr. Schefelder, of Munich, who introduced Lithography. A sheet of common printing paper is covered to the depth of half a line, with a suitably earthly mixture, which being properly moistened, acquires the consistency of paste. It is then placed upon the platten of a common printing press, and the form of type without ink is pressed upon it. This produces a mould, into which, when dried upon a stone, melted metal is poured, and a casting obtained from it containing the characters in sufficient distinctness and relief for the usual stereotype printing.

In the State of Ohio, the name of Bloomfield, as given to a county and town, occurs five times; Canaan, four; Centre, five; Clinton, seven; Concord, eight; Fairfield, nine; German five; Franklin, sixteen; Greene, eighteen; Harrison, sixteen; Jackson, eighteen; Liberty, eleven; Madison, nineteen; Milford, six; Monroe, twenty; Orange, six; Oxford, seven; Perry, fifteen; Pike, nine; Pleasant, seven; Richland, ten; Salem, thirteen; Springfield thirteen; Troy, six; Union, twenty seven; Washington, twenty two; Wayne, twenty—And this is not all; the changes are rung on almost every name, with the suffixes, ville, field, burgh, and others.—Thus we have Waynesville, Waynesburgh, Waynesfield; Jacksonville, Jacksonburgh; Franklinton. And then comes the prefix New, as New Liberty, New Madison, New Salem. It not unfrequently happens, indeed, that two adjoining counties have each a town of the same name, and bordering upon the same line; thus, you have but a single step from Madison in Pickaway county, to Madison in Franklin county, these towns being only separated by a line; and so of others.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the N. Y. American complains that his daughter has been to a "fashionable boarding school" three years, and is solving problems in algebra, and yet she cannot solve a sum in the rule of three—He says she knows something about ancient history, but has not "got to modern history yet"—she can neither speak nor write English, but then she is studying French and Italian—and she cannot go to school in the afternoon in the same dress she wore in the morning!

POLITICALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter from a correspondent, dated in Guayaquil, August 31st, has this important paragraph:—

"A conspiracy has been discovered at Lima, directed against the Liberator Bolivar. Among the conspirators were some of the principal chiefs of Peru, who were all immediately arrested, and put in close confinement the instant the plot was discovered by the authorities.

"What connection there may be between the present plot, and some singular rumours in Chili, I am unable to say, but one thing appears to be understood, that the communication between the countries is likely to be suspended as far as relates to Peruvian and Chilian vessels.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Legislature during the past week have made a moderate progress in the business before them. A proposition has been started for making some alteration in the Delaware river fisheries. The Treasurer's accounts have been approved by both Houses, and the finances of the state have been prudently managed by that officer, the satisfaction of the Legislature has been expressed in his favour by a unanimous re-appointment. A committee of the House have before them, the subject of investing the surplus monies in the Treasury in some productive stock. The bill for the revision of the Judiciary system has not yet been decisively acted on and some doubts exist respecting its final passage in its present shape. A bill for giving a *per diem* allowance to Jurors, when summoned to attend courts, has been introduced, but its passage is somewhat uncertain. The only Bank Bill on file, has been dismissed, as also as that for vesting the estates of habitual drunkards in the hand of guardians, and that authorising limited partnerships, (important perhaps to manufacturers) has been finally rejected. A new township has been erected in the county of Cape May. Divorce bills are increasing and half a dozen applications of that description are as yet undecided. A bill has been reported for ceding land in Monmouth county, to the U. States, for the erection of two Light Houses, the state to exercise a jurisdiction over the same, as far as relates to the service of process. Petitions continue to be offered, in favor of the state subscribing to the canal, uniting the Delaware and Raritan rivers; and more than 1,000 persons have petitioned for this purpose. The committee as yet have come to no decision on the subject. The N. J. Lombard and Protection Company, as also the Board of Directors, have laid a strong representation of their case before the Legislature and ask a restoration of their charter, and a return of their bonus. No report has as yet been had thereon. A resolution has been submitted, for taxing bonds and mortgages, another for limiting the elections in the state to one day.—A bill for extending the jurisdiction of Justices, by authorizing them to take acknowledgements, &c. has been presented. And the members of the House again tell us of having an adjourned session, although it was last week decided against. Business begins to thicken upon the [illegible], and if no adjournment takes place, the succeeding week will give birth to much important legislation over the state.

In Joint meeting of the Legislature, on the 9th inst. Dr. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, of Cumberland county, (Vice-President of council,) was appointed a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. and also, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote, we understand, was a very close one; Attorney General Frelinghuysen, the opposing candidate, having received 28 votes, and Mr. Bateman, including his own vote, only 29. At the same time Jonas L. Harris, Esq. was appointed Mayor of the city of Burlington.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Colombia, capt. Graham, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 17th of October.

The revenue from the customs in England, was about 700,000*l*. less than in the corresponding quarter of 1825. At Liverpool, the diminution was about 90,000*l*.—The total decrease of the British revenue in the year ended Oct. 10th, compared with the preceding year, was 3,236,000*l*.

The Paris papers state that large re-inforcements of troops have been ordered from Russia to the Persian frontiers.

Mr. Canning remained at Paris.

Michael Kelly, the celebrated comedian had died in France. Talma, the tragedian, was at the point of death.

Lord Cochrane was said to be at Messina, under the name of Baring.

The Russian Gen. Count Benningsen, died at Hanover Oct. 3.

Mr. Gallatin had gone with his family to pass a few weeks of the recess of business at Paris. Perhaps he was not unwilling to see for himself, and we know no one more able to see clearly, how the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Canning, might occupy his time there.

The health of the Duke of York, the heir to the throne, had become almost hopeless.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 6th Sept. says, "It is estimated that the late fire destroyed 10,000 houses in the richest quarter. The estimate is probably exaggerated, and the total loss is estimated at three hundred millions of piastres. The Sultan directed the efforts to extinguished it with great energy. The Turks affirm that not more than 500 men perished.

In Ireland, Mr. Burne, a quaker gentleman, has been brutally murdered, and robbed of considerable property. He resided at Rockhill, in the county of Roscommon, and was very rich.

The American ambassador, Mr. Hughes, arrived at Brussels on the 21st September.

A proclamation has been issued by the Emperor Nicholas, on the occasion of his coronation, granting a general pardon to all persons accused of crimes against the state.

The Livery of the city of London, are about to take into consideration the effect of the Corn Laws. They have required the Lord Mayor to call a Common Hall for the purpose, and also take into consideration the extravagance of ministers, the general condition of the country, and the propriety of petitioning parliament to abolish the Corn Laws, and to enforce retrenchment.

The packet ship Alexander, West, had arrived in the short passage of 17 days from Philadelphia.

The French papers state that the Persians have made considerable advances towards the Russian frontiers, and succeeded in exciting revolt in two out of three Musselmen provinces belonging to Russia. The Persian invasion was assuming a more formidable appearance than was expected, and in consequence the Emperor Nicholas was making preparations for carrying on the campaign vigorously.

Trade continued to improve in several parts of England.

The coronation of Nicholas as king of Poland was postponed until next May.

The conferences between the Turkish Divan and Russia still continued, and it was supposed, in the end, the Porte would accede to the demands of Russia.

The king of Bavaria, it is asserted, has openly espoused the cause of Greece.

Athens is said to have been taken on the 5th of August, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison, most of whom have been massacred. Gouras has shut himself in the Acropolis, which is provisioned for some time.—The Porte attaches less importance to this than to the voluntary submission of thirty-two villages of Attica, which have sent deputies to the Seraskier, and have promised to remain tranquil.

The steam boat in 72 days from Corfu, says the Dutch paper, has brought a confirmation of the deliverance of Athens on the 24th of August; it is further stated, Redschid Pacha had been attacked, and forced to retreat by Karaiskaki; this information is, however, only a repetition of that which we have already received from Napoli. We have advices up to the 24th of August, and by these we learn, that there had been several rencontres between the Turks and the forces of Colocotroni, in the Morea, in all of which Colocotroni had obtained considerable advantages. We have also accounts from Aramania, of an engagement having taken place in the province of Ladoriki, between the Turks under Mustapha Bey, and the Greeks commanded by their Captain Tezongas, in which the Turkish force amounted to 2000 men. The Greeks were not so numerous. The battle had continued three hours, and was maintained with considerable obstinacy on both sides, when the Greeks, overpowered by numbers, were giving way. At this critical moment a fresh body of Greeks came up and attacked the Turks in the rear; the latter were obliged to retreat, and left the Greeks masters of the field, and of considerable booty. The Turkish troops suffered very considerably. If we add to this the intelligence received from Munich, that 135 Bavarian officers have received the royal sanction to proceed to Greece, and that the King of Wurtemberg has also given permission to several of his officers to adopt the same destination, whilst many of the private soldiers of the Wurtemberg army, whose time of service has expired, have desired and obtained leave to join the Greek army immediately. It may be said that the Greek cause is reviving, that the spirit of Grecian independence still lives; and, aided by the difficulties with which Turkey is surrounded, and assailed on every side, may still maintain her struggle for freedom and may ultimately rise triumphant in the contest.

A Turkish squadron of 2 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 5 corvettes, and 15 brigs, anchored before Mytelene, Sept. 9th, and sailed again next day. The intention of Ibrahim Pacha, is said to be to attack Hydra with the fleet of Egyptians, joined by 23 Turkish vessels, while the Captain Pacha effects a descent on Samos.

The King of Ashantee at the head of a large army, was within 30 miles of Cape coast castle, at the last advices. The greatest zeal, yet much consternation was displayed in the arrangement to meet them. The Burmese, it is reported, have broken the peace, and Sidney Campbell has rejoined the British army. Capt Franklin and Dr. Richardson were at Bear Lake January 26th all well.

Alderman Brown is chosen Lord Mayor of London, without opposition.

The Chilian Mining Company has been dissolved for want of capital to proceed, a great many share-holders having neglected to pay the second call.—The only mine that has turned out well is a copper-mine, for which no more than £100 was given, and which has already produced from thirty to forty tons of ore.

The Oriental Spectator mentions the death of an old man at Bournabat, near Smyrna,

aged from 114 to 122 years; his exact age not being known.

The same paper says that Ibrahim Pacha sustained a great loss in the death of Hassan Bey who was killed before Missolonghi.

The minister of finance has demanded from the principal merchants of Madrid a loan of eight millions of reals, to meet the exigencies of the state. They could not decide on the terms, and it was supposed the attempt to raise money would not succeed.

The Algerines have taken three or four vessels belonging to the Papal States and sent them to Algiers. One has been released through the intercession of the English Consul.

It is stated by way of Ancona, Sept. 3d, that Lord Cochrane had arrived in the Archipelago with a squadron of 23 vessels.

An old Valet de Chambre of the late Queen, Marie Antoinette, died lately, and left about $240,000 to the city of Paris; $200,000 of which are to build a new hospital for the poor.

The property of Chabtchi, the rich jew banker at Constantinople, lately seized, amounted to nearly sixty-nine millions piasters, or six million five hundred thousand dollars.

THE GREEK CAUSE IN AMERICA.

A brief narrative of material circumstances which have transpired recently, in connexion with the building of the Greek vessels at New York:

The Greek government employed two distinguished commercial houses of New York, Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland, to obtain two frigates, to carry 50 guns each, at the cost, which these gentlemen stated to the Greek government, of $247,500 each, receiving assurances from each of these houses, "that no law in the United States would be violated, and no risk incurred," by building these vessels. This was in March, 1825. These houses received, April 15th, £25,000 each, and in acknowledging the receipt of this sum, inform the Greek government, that the two frigates cannot be completed in less than six months, but in that space of time, the whole eight frigates, decreed by the Greek government, might be built. On the 10th of March, the Greek government informed these houses, that they should be able to buy these vessels immediately, and if these vessels were purchased, in that case alone, the houses might draw for the surplus of their reimbursements, on J. & S. Ricardy. On the 14th of May, these houses in reply, state to the Greeks, that they are convinced, after a scrupulous examination of all the details, that a great saving would be made in time and expense, to have the vessels built by day's work, under the inspection of Captain Wolcott Chauncey, of the United States' Navy. After receiving the £50,000, they drew on Ricardo for £25,000, informing Ricardo, it was in conformity with the direction of the Greek government. This draft was accepted and paid. On the 31st of May, these houses wrote for further funds, and another sum of £30,000 was received by them. On the 22d of October, they drew again for £20,000, and on the 31st of the same month, for £30,000 more. Both of these drafts were accepted and paid by Ricardo, making in the whole £155,000. On the 22d of October, which was beyond the time assigned for the building of these vessels, each of those houses wrote to the Greek government, that the ships were advancing with more rapidity than they had calculated upon. But neither of the vessels were then launched.

On the 31st of October, they informed the Greek government, that they were in hopes that the ships would be ready to put to sea in four months, and that they computed the costs and outfits at a half a million of dollars each, but for the sake of prudence, they would put it at $550,000, and required them to place to their order, a sum equal to $600,000 for each vessel. As the Greeks had already advanced more than $250,000 beyond the original estimate, and some weeks had elapsed beyond the time assigned for the sailing of the vessels, and they were now required to give security for the payment of $450,000 more, besides waiting four months longer for the sailing of the ships, the Government employed an agent, Mr. Contostavlos, to visit this country, and take charge of the vessels. In the mean time, these houses drew on Ricardo for £55,000, but their last drafts were not accepted. The Greek Agent arrived at New York on the 25th of April last, and immediately requested of these houses information of the cost of these vessels. After some delay, they informed him, it was $818,997 34 cents. These accounts were submitted to Gen. Lallamand and Capt. Chauncey, and were pronounced by them correct. Errors, to a large amount, were, however, afterwards detected, among which was a single item for $22,500. But the whole amount, thus expended, was less than the amount which the two houses had received from London, in October preceding. The Greek Agent urged on these houses, with great warmth, the strong necessity there was of completing and sending out one of the frigates, and at length he obtained from Captain Chauncey, an estimate of the cost of completing one frigate, which amounted to $86,370. When the accounts were presented, the Agent was requested to keep the transaction secret, on account of the great danger to which the vessels would be exposed, when it was known they were for a foreign government, at war with another with whom this country was at peace. Yet these same houses had assured the Greeks that there was no danger. The Agent immediately repaired to Washington, and effected a sale of one of the frigates to our government. She was appraised by the commissioners at $233,000. These houses afterwards claimed the right of receiving the amount of this sale, and their commission on it, although they were not known in the sale, and had nothing to do with the transaction.—These houses afterwards presented accounts of their expenditures, each of them claiming a commission of five per cent. on each vessel. On the Liberator the commissions to Le Roy & Co. were $20,275, the Howlands, $20,275 33 cents; the whole amount of their commissions on the ship Hope, was $39,684—making the whole amount of commissions received by them, eighty thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-three cents. The accounts contained no specification of either the quantity, price or other particulars relating to the articles, for which disbursements were alleged to be made. The Agent being dissatisfied, threatened to commence a suit, and the houses proposed an arbitration, which was agreed to. The arbitrators allowed all the bills, and among others, one exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to two shipwrights, for the use of their yard and services, and eleven thousand five hundred dollars, to Captain Chauncey for superintendance, and claimed for their own services, four thousand five hundred dollars, having been actually engaged in sitting on the reference only nineteen days.

Since the publication of the above pamphlet, another has made its appearance, entitled "A report of the Evidence and Reasons of the Award between Johannis Orlandis and Andrew Luriottis, Greek Deputies, of the one part, and Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland, of the other part." This pamphlet is signed by the arbitrators, and is elaborately written, but denies none of the material facts above stated. It is admitted that seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars were remitted to this country by the deputies, for building two or more vessels of war, and that by the award the Greeks received for this sum but one frigate, worth, perhaps two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, but which cost the whole $750,000. It is admitted that the two commercial houses were allowed ten per cent. on the expenditure of the sum of $750,000. It is admitted, also, that Captain Chauncey was paid $11,000 for his services in superintending the construction and taking care of these vessels, and that fifty thousand dollars more were allowed for the use of two ship yards, and the personal attention of the owners, while they were building. Nor does the pamphlet deny the allowance of the item for legal services; that of the banker's commission on the bills drawn on Ricardo without notice; the sum charged by the arbitrators as their own compensation, four thousand five hundred dollars, and a variety of other matters complained of in the preceding statement.

The Drama.

The clown (Mr. Bulkley,) takes his benefit at the Circus to night. There will be "Lots of Fun" no doubt.

Mr. Pelby has an engagement at present at Baltimore. He appeared there on Tuesday evening in the part of Hamlet—and on Wednesday as Reuben Glenroy.

It is said to be in contemplation to erect another theatre in New York.

Such is the success of Mr. E. Forrest, at the Bowery Theatre in New York, that he is requested to repeat his performances of several characters.

The engagements of Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Duff at the Baltimore theatre, terminated on Saturday evening last, when the latter took a benefit in the character of Elvira. Mr. Cooper performed the character of Rolla.

Tickets of admission to the Boston theatre are sold at auction, at the Merchants' Hall, during the engagement of Mr. Macready.

Mr. Macready's last performance at Boston, took place on Wednesday—he personated the character of Coriolanus for his benefit.

Macready, the tragic actor, seems to have found great favor in Boston. A correspondent of the Boston Centinel says of him, at the conclusion of a minute survey of his faculties and endowments—"We have no wish to be multiplying praises upon this actor, but we find it difficult to speak of him and not be encomiastic. He has his defects, but they are as shades creeping through the many lights which he every where emits. His readings are a study; he has great *art*, but he has the art also of concealing it. *He gives tone* to whatever he touches; he elevates his profession, and imparts to it a sort of moral influence. It is freshening to breathe the atmosphere with him. *He sheds* a poetry around him, which feeds the understanding while it warms the heart;—and *it may be said of him*, as of *Kemble*, that while he unfolds to you the charms of the Drama, he reveals also its dignity and its worth."

The New York Evening Post states that the performance of Richard the Third by Kean, on Monday evening last, was not in his best manner. A deficiency of physical vigor; a difficulty of entering into the spirit of the part; a profusion of those hysterical laughs which frequently bring some of the most sublime expressions of feeling and passion to the very verge of the ludicrous; a less clear and distinct utterance than formerly, and an unusual feebleness in some of the scenes, characterized his representation of the character on the occasion. The wooing scene, however, is said to have been inimitable.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The following were the Numbers drawn from the wheel on Wednesday, to determine the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania:—

33, 42, 7, 48, 39, 54, 34, 18.

The Schuylkill Canal is now in fine order, and the boats are descending rapidly. There is no indication of another break.

Some of the people employed at Manyunk, the new manufacturing village near Philadelphia, earn as much as 14 dollars per week, and the wages of children, from 12 to 15 years old, are from $1 50 to $3 per week.

Samuel Carls, of Philadelphia, was drowned, a few days since, in the Schuylkill Canal, by falling from the bow of a boat when passing a lock.

It now appears that Dewitt Clinton has been re-elected Governor of New York. The Albany papers estimate his majority from 1500 to 2000 votes.

The Steam Boat "United States" in her passage from Baltimore to Frenchtown, in her last trip run foul of a sloop, to which she did some injury, and sustained some likewise on her own part.

The Steam Boat New Philadelphia, made her last trip from New York to Albany in 11 hours and 12 minutes.

The steam-boat Emerald, burnt at New Brunswick, N. J. is said to have cost between 70 and 80,000 dollars.

Gen. La Fayette has contributed 11,000 francs for the aid of the Greeks.

Dr. Torry has lately completed his Compendium of the *Flora* of the Northern and Middle States, and the work is just published by J. Harper, of New York.

It is stated that a large body of iron ore, of a good quality, has been discovered about 3 miles from New Berlin, Union county, Pa. and in the immediate vicinity of water power and abundance of wood.

The Rev. T. Flint, has issued proposals for publishing a Monthly Magazine, in Cincinnati, to be devoted to literature and science. Mr. Flint is the author of "Recollections of a ten years residence in the valley of the Mississippi," and also of "Frances Berrian."

A correspondent from Wayne County, N. Y. writes, that such is the abundance of apples in that county, that cider is selling at 37 1-2 cents by the barrel, and apples by the hundred or thousand bushels have been offered at three cents!

A Board for the Examination of Midshipmen, whose warrants bear date in the year 1818, will assemble at the Navy Yard, in New-York, on Monday, the 20th instant. Commodore Chauncey will preside.

Mr. Miller, who for the last three years has most generously devoted his time and services to the Greeks, risking his life and sharing the hardships of that country, without compensation, and with but scanty provisions for his subsistence, has arrived at Boston from Smyrna.

The tops of the mountains in the upper part of New Hampshire were covered with snow on the 26th Oct.

The "speech of an Indian who assisted in killing McIntosh," inserted in the last Register, appears to be a *manufacture* of some white man.

A petition for a *lottery* was discussed, on the 20th ult. in the house of representatives of the state of Vermont, and dismissed by a vote of 190 to 7.

The first number of a *daily* newspaper was issued at Rochester, N. Y. on the 25th ult. Rochester *was not* 12 or 15 years ago.

Jacob Cross, of Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa. was accidentally killed on the 4th inst. while wrestling with another man. He has left a wife and two small children to deplore their [illegible]

A quantity of silk, attempted to be smuggled, we presume, into the British territory, from the United States, valued at $8,000, was seized a few days since on board the steam boat Waterloo, while on her trip from Montreal to Quebec.

Thomas Mann Randolph, late Governor of the State of Virginia, has been appointed, by the Executive of the United States, to be commissioner on the part of the United States, under the act of Congress of the last session, to run the Boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Territory of Florida.

The Alexandria Herald says, it is rumored that Mr. Monroe, ex-President of the United States, has been appointed one of the Deputies to the Congress of Panama, in the place of Mr. Sergeant, resigned.

General Bolivar was at Guayaquil about the middle of September, and was preparing to go by land to Bogota, at which place he was expected to arrive in about a month from the time of his departure.

Governor Troup by proclamation has offered $250 reward for the apprehension of Labun Castleberry, who attempted on the 12th ult. to murder an Indian and his wife, in Houston County, Geo. by shooting them.

A large two story house, situated in the vineyard of Mr. Eichelberger on the Carlisle road near York, was destroyed by fire, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 7th inst. by exertion the wine press and a quantity of wines were saved.

St. Mathew's Church, in Walker street, New York, was sold last week by auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, to Mr. Benjamin Burtsell, for the very moderate sum of $22,750.

The famous Automaton Chess Player and the Automaton Slack Rope Dancers, invented by Mr. Maelzel, have arrived in this city, and are soon to be exhibited here.

From Delaware, we learn, that Daniel Rodney has been appointed by the Governor a Senator in Congress in the place of Mr. Van Dyke, deceased, until the meeting of the Legislature, which takes place in January.

The Union Canal will be completed by the first of January, except a short distance of the tunnel, and will be navigable the whole route by the first of April.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer says "notwithstanding that a number of buildings have been erected the present year, in Harrisburg, there is still not enough tenements to supply the increased population."

A vigorous effort will be made, at the next election, to remove Mr. Quincy from the office of Mayor of the city of Boston. *Boston folks are full of notions.*

John Vaugn, of Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. J. was accidently shot by his brother, on the 22d ult. He died almost immediately.

The Charleston Courier of the 4th inst. says:—"Such has been the continued mildness of the season, up to this period, then many of our fruit trees, and forest shrubs, are again in full bloom."

At a squirrel-hunt in Lisbon (Maine) on the 23d ult. under Captains Emerson and Colby, with ten gunners each, Capt. Emerson and men killed 2589, Captain Colby and men killed 2259.—Total 4848.

Murders and suicides are the order of the day in Kentucky. Scarcely a mail arrives from the west, without bringing some new case.

The Gilt Buttons manufactured in Attleborough (Mass.) by R. Robinson & Co. are said to be superior to any imported.

A table spoonfull of unslacked lime, given to horses with their drink or food for three or four days, night and morning, will, it is asserted, completely expel the botts.

The store of B. F. Johnson, in Marcus Hook, was on Tuesday night of last week, broken open and stripped of nearly all its contents.

Morrel Magoon, who has been under sentence, is to be transported to Bermuda.

A Stage Coach has been established between Lima and Callao.

A desolating epidemic is prevailing in Holland. The number of the sick was so great, that both physicians and nurses were wanting.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been compelled to omit the tributary notice on the death of a Female friend, from "SYLVAN," and the remarks of our correspondent "LA FAYETTE," on the subject of the present contemplated provision to favour the Greeks. They shall appear in our next.

"Matilda's *Morality*"—Ha! Monsieur Tonson come again—we have been deceived once by the gay plumage of this pretty warbler—should we be over-fastidious in our notions of the correctness of her notes hereafter we hope to be excused—a good joke is often relished once or twice at the expense of candour and sincerity—but when it is repeated afterwards it becomes a stale jest, and should certainly be excluded from all circles where *friends* congregate—a word to the *wise* is sufficient. An *Enquirer* may solace himself by our free confession, that we are not yet "quite disconcerted, amazed, astounded, nor overwhelmed with sorrow," but continue in a state of perfect salubrity, ready at all times to respond to his wishes when they turn to the "*success of the Post.*"

We have seen an aphorism which says—"The lies of an angry detractor are more various than the colors of the prismatic glass, more fantastic in shape than the creation of a poet's eye, which gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. To combat them is to beat the air. Though the phantoms rise like the heads of the Hydra, time usually destroys them." It is not expected that any one will make an application of this text to himself—it might answer some purposes we know—we should regret if there was not many exceptions to its use.

Several favours from "ERNESTINE" have been presented to us under very flattering circumstances.—The fanciful compositions of this writer, are a valuable accession to the list of our female contributors. We shall be pleased to hear from her frequently. "Edwin and Amanda," a tale of considerable interest, has been received from "Constantia." *Lines* "to the Milford Bard," from friend "P." at Natchez, Miss. will not be overlooked. Enigmas from Q. R. are an auxiliary to our collection.

Messrs. Carey and Lea have issued proposals for publishing in this city, a Quarterly Review, on a plan very similar to that of the North American Review, published in Boston, and edited at present with great abilities by the Rev. J. Sparks.

The spirit of improvement is certainly awake in our immediate vicinity, and our citizens are becoming as sensible that the energies of their mind have been neglected, as the vast Geological stores of the state have been unexplored. It is therefore a premise of good things when our enterprizing citizens feel warranted, by the spirit of the times, in entering upon an undertaking that supposes a new love of literature and science in the public to support, and extensive acquirements to conduct, their plans. There is in the whole continent of America but one such work, and we know from the support given by our citizens to those even of an inferior grade published in Europe, that there must be an abundant patronage partly active, and now wasted on foreign objects, and partly dormant, that requires some effort to call it into active usefulness—so much of the patronage of this country is wasted upon the literature of Great Britain. We admire the talents and its useful exercise in our great neighbour beyond the water; but it shows a sickly fondness for foreign articles to hanker for European paragraphs merely because *they are European*. This morbid appetite may sometimes give a sanction to the sneers of our trans-atlantic caterers, that we are incapable of judging of the merits of works, and dare not commend them, until they have received the sanction of a British critic, or are certified as having flowed from a British pen. An opposite instance is to be found in the fact that the scientific journal published in this city, lingers for want of patronage, while a work printed in England and republished in this country is well patronised by American citizens, although its pages are filled with extracts from the American work. The North American Review has done much towards removing this reproach from our country, and has even carried back upon our dictation the draft for patronage. The Quarterly Review under this direction, and an efficient conductor may be found eminently successful.—It cannot fail to promote this species of national honour—cater to a well formed domestic appetite, and improve that which is yet disordered.

COLONIZATION.

A few weeks since we took occasion to make some remarks upon the state of slavery in the Southern section of the Union, together with certain proffered means of restoring these unhappy beings to the enjoying the rights of men; these observations were made in reference to an asylum formed by Miss Wright, in the State of Tennessee. Since those remarks, we have noticed the efforts of certain spirited and philanthropic individuals of this city, stimulated by the exertions of certain gentlemen from the South, the object of which is the establishment of a colonization society in this city, to co-operate with the present society, some years since formed at Washington, for the purpose of providing a place of refuge for the freed blacks of the South, upon the coast of Africa. As this is a subject likely to occupy much of the public attention, it appears due to our readers to give some succinct account of the state of the colonization society, its origin, perhaps, and the results of its labours. Ten or twelve years since, persons acquainted with the state of feeling among the citizens of slave holding states, became impressed with the idea that the efforts of philanthropic individuals of the North were totally unavailing as it regarded the emancipation of slaves, they perceived that not only was the public mind so opposed to the participation of civil rights with the black as to render their liberation of little value, but that even if they were freed it was evident that all means of regular employment would be denied them, and their freedom would only become a licence for vice. Some place of refuge was therefore necessary, in order to receive the beings separated from slavery, and yet denied the rights of freedom. No place appeared to offer a more elegible site for a colony than the Western coast of Africa, that would be sufficiently removed from proximity to the whites, and would be, in some measure, gratifying to the feelings of the objects of these exertions—from some misconception of the motives of the colonization society, by the individuals of the Northern states, whose aid might be expected, the resources were cut off from that quarter—others, however, lent their assistance, and the work went on as well as the magnitude of the undertaking, with so little knowledge of the climate and its vicissitudes of a distant coast, would lead to anticipate. The early colonists suffered much from inattention to the requisites of their new abode, and the white persons who accompanied them almost invariably fell victims to the diseases incident to this latitude. Perseverance, however, and a change of situation have shown the society that a residence on the coast of Africa may be made as comfortable to the blacks, as is one in America to their former masters.

A very large number have been carried from this country to the settlement at Mesurado, prepared by the society, and every circumstance now operates to favour the belief that the blacks may there enjoy every comfort that good soil, favourable climates, wholesome order, and civil privileges can give. Means are now wanted to send hundreds of the coloured population of the South, who appeal for aid to escape the conscription of public opinion, and to enter upon an enjoyment of their rights as human beings, and it is clearly understood that every freed black removed, makes room for the emancipation of another slave; for it is now acknowledged, the holders of blacks in Maryland and Virginia are satisfied that their land may be made profitably tilled by free labour than by the eye service of slaves—and independently of these feelings, there are philanthropic individuals at the South who are ready to give ample drafts upon the funds of the society to colonize the blacks that they will liberate as soon as they know that they will be removed.

But the friends of humanity are otherwise concerned in this proposal than merely to send from our shores a given number of slaves, other equally important considerations, may be urged to stimulate to active exertions and liberal aid. The whole Western coast of Africa, it is known, was until within a few years, the *mart* of slavery, and an extended factory where the slave ship might procure its horrid freight, and the itinerant *flesh dealer* find a sale for his human commodities. The establishments of the British at Sierre Leone, and that of the Americans at the Misurado, has to a limited extent checked the horrid traffic; for two or three hundred miles on the coast, formerly the most frequented by slave ships, whence TEN THOUSAND human beings were deported annually, that trade has been entirely destroyed; not one is sold to slavery in the whole extent of the American and British territories. Nor is it to be understood that those of the country who formerly indulged in that infamous trade at those points now remove the place of traffic to a more favoured and less exposed part of the coast; it is understood, and should be considered as a sound argument in favour of colonizing the coast, that the colonists have found little or no difficulty in convincing the natives that they may make the products of their soil, and the slight labour of their hands vastly more productive than their merchandize of human flesh, and hence the first and most productive seeds of civilization.

But we would not mislead our readers into a belief that the slave trade has ceased in Africa. On the contrary, it is carried on in all its former vigour in parts distant from the two settlements noticed, and the armed vessels sent upon the coast by Great Britain and the United States have not succeeded, and never will succeed in any essential degree, in checking the traffic. The slave ships are built sharp, and loaded close and deep with human beings; they approach the coast in the rainy and tempestuous seasons when national ships cannot be continued there, and instead of being compelled to risk seizure during the dry season by long delays, cargoes of slaves are provided, and they are freighted and depart in a single night—these facts prove the total inefficiency of a naval force—nothing can check the trade but a few colonies; their inhabitants will keep from the coast the temptation to capture the poor wretches of the interior, and will soon bring those who do capture to a better sense of their own and neighbour's rights. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The annexed beautiful lines are given in an Albany paper, as an extract from J. G. Brooks' Poem, before the Phi Beta Kappa of Yale College:

I would not live, if life and love were vain,
If for the toil, the trial and the pain,
The restless anguish of these mortal hours,
No meed be offered in eternal bowers!
If holy faith be but a bigot's dream,
If heaven-ward hope be but a meteor's beam
Upon the vast waves of eternity—
Then, wherefore do we live, or wherefore die?
Wo—wo for man, if the rapacious tomb
Enwrap his spirit in eternal gloom!
If drear, unconscious nothingness await
The soul, beyond that dim and silent gate,
Where the worm banquets on the faded form,
Which no returning spark shall ever warm;
Then curs'd be hope for her beguiling strain!
Cursed be her fancies and her visions vain—
Cursed be the tree of life, whose worthless blossom
Drops, ne'er to spring again on earth's cold bosom!

The Reformed Dutch Church, in Crown street, will be re-opened by divine permission for public worship, on next Sabbath, by the Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, pastor elect of said church. Service to commence in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Nov. 18th, 1826.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CONCERT OF THE
ST. CECELIA SOCIETY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st instant.
AT THE MASONIC HALL.

PART I.

Symphony,	Gyrowetz.
Song. "The Anchor's weigh'd,"	Braham.
Nocturno, (Violin and Piano-Forte,)	Muntzberger.
Song. "Wully is a bonny Lad,"	J. Sanderson.
Glee. "Play gently on your reeds,"	M. P. King.
Finale,	Gyrowetz.

PART II.

Symphony,	Pleyel.
Duett, ("Now at Moonlight's Fairy hour,")	Thomas Thompson.
Trio, (Three Flutes)	Berbiguier.
Song. "The pang of Farewell," (from the Opera of Don Giovanni.)	Mozart.
Gipsy's Glee,	Reeve.
Finale,	Pleyel.

Doors open at seven o'clock, and Concert commences at half past seven.

ST. CECELIA SOCIETY.

The second public practising for the Season, will take place at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 21st inst. The committee for the distribution of tickets will attend at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 4 until 6 o'clock. Where members are requested personally to apply for new tickets of membership, as the old tickets will not be received at the door. ☞Applicants for membership can leave their names with the committee on Monday afternoon.

BENJAMIN W. CLARK, Secretary.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Claxton, now lays off our Navy Yard. She arrived here on Thursday evening, in a short passage of fifty hours from Norfolk. This vessel is destined to convey John Sergeant, Esq. to the congress at Panama.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel,	90	a 100
Rye,	72	a 75
Corn,	55	a 60
do. South,	50	a 53
Barley,	100	a 102
Oats,	45	a 50
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl.	5 1-4	a —
Rye,	4 1-4	a —
Corn Meal, hhd.	17 1-4	a 17½
bbl.	3 3-8	a —
Hams, Jersey and others,	12 1-2	a —
Feathers,	33	a 36
Fish, Mackerel, No. 1,	5 3-4	a —
No. 2,	4 3-4	a —
No. 3,	3 3-4	a —
Herrings, bbl.	none	
Shad,	none	
Pork, Jersey, Mess.	11	a 12
Penn.	10	a 11
Cheese,	8	a 9
Salt, Liverpool fine, bush.	40	a —
do. Ground,	44	a —
Turks Island,	51	a —
St. Ubes,	46	a —
Lisbon,	46	a —
Whiskey, hhds.	34	a —
—— bbls.	35	a —
Oil, Winter, Sperm,	75	a —
Summer, do.	70	a —
Common, do.	32	a 35
Liver, do.	10	a 15
Plaister of Paris, per ton,	3 3-8	a —

☞It may be worthy of notice that the above are the wholesale prices.

OBITUARY.

Died, suddenly of apoplexy, at his late residence near Downington, Chester County, on 3d day morning, the 7th inst. THOMAS PIM, in the 74th year of his age. Of whom it may be truly said, that pursuing the "noiseless tenor" of domestic life, he possessed in a very eminent degree that virtuous and benevolent character which secured to him the affectionate attachments of a wide circle of friends and neighbours. His loss will be long felt, and deeply deplored by those (and they were many) to whom the excellencies of his heart were known. His remains were interred in Friend's burying ground East Caln, attended by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. ALEXANDER DUTCH, to Miss BAITHINIA JACOBS.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. by Dr. James Abercrombie, Mr. JONATHAN P. WORRALL of Ridley, Delaware county, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Edward Lane, Esq. of this city.

On the 12th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, ANDREW WILLIS, M. D. to Miss SARAH E. HANNUM, both of Chester County.

On the 29th of October, by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. JOHN G. LOUGHERTY, of Upper Darby, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILKINSON, of Ridley Township, Delaware county.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. SAMUEL CUPPS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ELIZA YOUNG, of this city.

On the 31st ult. by Samuel Smith, Esq. at the house of Mary Eagle, JOHN FORD, of Philadelphia, to MARY NOLIN, of Brandywine.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, of Vincentown, Burlington Co. N. J. to Miss MARY KING, of Gloucester Co. New Jersey.

On the 24th ult. near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE KENNEDY, to Miss MARY, daughter of Samuel Gilmore, deceased. Napoleon is one of thirteen sons, who are all alive, and with his father and mother, were at the wedding; among them is a Washington, a Jefferson, a Monroe, a Jackson, a Citizen, a Return, an Ohio, &c.

DIED.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY SEMON, wife of Moses Semon, of pulmonary consumption, aged 32.

On Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock, of a short illness, ABRAHAM SCHRACK, jr. the only son of Abraham Schrack, aged 5 years.

On Tuesday morning, LEWIS P. CHESSMAN, son of Henry Chessman, aged 13.

On Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH PERINE, aged 54.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH M'CONNELL, wife of Mr. George M'Connell, aged 43.

On Tuesday, 14th inst. after a short illness, LETITIA COATES, second daughter of Samuel Coates, jr. aged 20.

On Saturday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARIA CORKRIN, wife of Mr. John Corkrin, aged 35.

On Thursday morning, in the 16th year of his age, BALTHAZER F. BAU[illegible]

On Saturday evening, the 11th inst. LEONARD HOCKER, Shipwright, aged 85.

On Saturday morning last, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. HARRIET DIXEY, wife of Capt. Thomas Dixey, in the 38th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH LACE, wife of William Lace, aged 72.

On Monday evening, the 13th inst. CATHARINE SHANKLIN, aged 56.

On Tuesday morning, after a tedious and distressing illness, CHARLES DAVIS MECASKEY, in the 4th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZA SAVILLE, aged 30.

On Sunday morning, the 12th inst. THOMAS HARVEY HURST, son of J. H. Hurst, Esq. aged 17 years and 4 months.

On the evening of the 15th inst. Mr. JACOB COLLADAY, after a protracted and painful illness which he bore with christian resignation and fortitude, in the 70th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst. ALICE FERGUSON TANNER, daughter of Benjamin Tanner, aged six years and eight days.

On the 27th ult. in Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. ANN PARKER, in her 30th year, a native of Philadelphia, and for the last three years attached to Mr. Caldwell's Company.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	37	29	66
New-York,	51	55	106
Baltimore,	13	17	30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

[illegible]

CLEARANCES.

[illegible]

CIRCUS.

BENEFIT OF MR. BUCKLEY, CLOWN.

This Evening Nov. 18, Performance to commence with a New Grand Ballet [illegible] DONALD and PATTY. [illegible] REVIEW [illegible]

Valuable Farm and Mills.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday the [illegible]

JOHN COFFMAN.

Nov. 18—4t

United States' Institution

For the Cure of Impediments of Speech,

At No. 187 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Founded A. D. 1817, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN.

TWELVE years have elapsed since Mr. Chapman discovered the true cause of stammering, and the method by which he effected a permanent cure [illegible]

Letters post paid will be immediately attended to.

The Agents appointed by Mr. & Mrs. Chapman are as follows, viz.

Rev. H. G. Ufford, A. M. No. 346 Broadway, New York.

Mr. G. S. Parker, No. 20 Calvert street, Baltimore.

REFERENCES.

The following named gentlemen have been witnesses of several cures which have recently been effected in the Institution, on persons whom they had previously seen when afflicted with a distressing impediment of Speech, viz.

Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. late President of the Princeton College. Rev. Jas. P. Wilson, D. D. Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D. Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D. Rev. Ch. H. Demme, D. D. Rev. James Wiltbank. Thomas C. James, M. D. Professor of Midwifery. W. E. Horner, M. D. Adj. Professor of Anatomy. Geo. McClellan, M. D. Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College. Thos. Sargent, M. D. John Rush, M. D. Gideon Humphrey, M. D. Harvey Klapp, M. D. John D. Thomas, M. D. Jonas Preston, M. D. Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of the City. Joseph Reed, Esq. Recorder of the city of Phila. Robt. Wharton, Esq. late Mayor of the city.

John [illegible], Esq. City Treasurer. John Sergeant, Esq. [illegible] Thos. Bradford, Jun. Esq. John Goodman, Esq. Wm. [illegible], Esq. Merchant. Wm. Milnor, Esq. do. [illegible] Esq. do. [illegible], Esq. Register of the city. Benjamin Tucker. John Gummey. Henry M. Zollickoffer. John W. Doane. Joseph James. Wm. Mason Walmsley. [illegible] Buckley. John W. Chapman, principal of Lower Dublin Academy. Joseph Parrish, M. D. John Moore, M. D. James B. [illegible], M. D. [illegible] Otis. Nathan Bunker. Charles Roberts.

Nov. 18—1amtf

GRAPHIC LATHE.

THE Subscriber having very much improved his [illegible] offers numerous specimens of its work on gold and silver watch cases to those who wish such ornaments upon case backs that are plain. [illegible] is nearer perfection.

On the above lathe all the different degrees of oval, between a perfectly straight line and circle, are described.

Triangles, Squares, and Arches are also formed; all of which when turned into each other, (each distinct figure revolved until it multiplies itself so as to cover the whole back of the watch case,) produce a variety of curious and beautiful devices. Price 1 [illegible]

B. F. BAKER,

nov 18—3t 193 North Third, above Vine street.

LEBANON.

JOHN PASCAL tenders his thanks to his friends for the favours hitherto bestowed on him, and at the same time, acquaints them that he has removed to LEBANON, at the S. E. corner of Tenth and South streets, where he will be happy to see them at all times, and to attend to their commands. His bar is stored with the choicest Liquors, and Eatables of all kinds may be had [illegible]

Fortune's Home Forever!!

SPLENDID Prizes may be had, at almost any rate, at the Lucky Office, No. 129 Chesnut street, which is the permanent abode of Dame Fortune. Adventurers are invited to take a chance for the Grand Capitals of

$100 000	$50 000
30,000	25,000
20,000	15,000
10,000	5,000
4,500	3,000, &c.

And many others amounting to nearly HALF A MILLION of DOLLARS, which will be shortly distributed. Tickets and Shares, in the greatest variety for sale at Fortune's Home, F. CANFIELD'S Office, No. 129 Chesnut street.

Orders for Tickets promptly attended to. oct [illegible]

WHAT WAS EXPECTED!!

7. 39. 48. a prize of 4000 Dollars

IN a whole Ticket in the 25th Class Union Canal, and the *highest prize* sold any where in Pennsylvania, was sold at the matchless Lucky La Fayette office [illegible] FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS down CASH [illegible] KENNEDY [illegible] KENNEDY & Co. [illegible] Nov 18—3t

"For Prizes go to Conine's."

IN the Union Canal Lottery which Drew on last Wednesday [illegible]

CONINE.

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET,—THIS DAY.

The University Lottery which Draws on this day [illegible] The Connecticut State Lottery [illegible]

☞Orders from the country for Tickets or Shares in the current Lotteries always meet prompt attention, addressed to W. C. CONINE, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Nov. 18—3t

preserved by a special operation of nature: for on the [illegible], and in the neck of the [illegible] statue, two deep [illegible] rendered the fact of Ewald's violent death unquestionable. But he had presence of mind enough to suppress his agitation, and affecting to believe the inn-keeper [illegible], as he supposed himself, a strange piece of ancient sculpture, gave him a much larger sum than had been expected, even from a nobleman of his own munificence, and carried off the prize. But he caused it to be conveyed to Berlin without noise, and made it no subject of conversation among his attendants.

Count Lieuwen's return to the metropolis was always followed by banquets given to his friends, and on this occasion he celebrated this arrival among them by inviting the chief nobility, and all the military officers who had shared and survived his campaigns. After supper, before any had departed, he spoke of a rare specimen of sculpture which he had reserved for their last repast. "You, all know," said he, "my tender affection for Ewald de Lichtenstein, my regret for his untimely loss, and wishing to preserve his memory, I you think will agree with me to erect a monument, if we could decorate it with a representation of him, suitable to his merits and his fate. But though we all know his merits, where shall we find an artist able to give a symbol of his death, since we know neither the time nor circumstance?"

The Count cast his eyes round the table as he spoke, and met approving and earnest looks from all his companions, except one, whose head was averted.—"But," he added, rising after a short pause, "I think I have found a statue sufficient itself for his monument."

A curtain drawn aside discovered the bronze statue of Ewald, lying on a bier composed of black turf. A silence of surprise and awe was followed by acclamations of wonder at the exquisite symmetry of the figure, and at the expression of the countenance, so nearly resembling its usual character, except in the half closed eyes and lids, parted as in the pangs of death. Some gathered round to observe the accurate folds of the drapery, and recognize every part of his travelling apparel. "There is even the shape of the seal ring he wore upon his finger," said one of the spectators, "and here is the ribbon he received the day before he departed, from the king—but where is the Cross of the black Eagle?"

"In his grave," replied Count Lieuwen, fixing his eyes on a guest who had never spoken. That guest was Dorffen, the senior officer superceded by Ewald. He suddenly lifted up his head and answered—"*It is not!*" The terrible sound of his voice, the decision of his words, made the assembly fall back from him, leaving him alone standing opposite the corpse. His features wrought a few instants in convulsions, and his lips moved in unconscious mutterings. "Then (said a voice from among the groupe) the murderer robbed him of the Cross?"

"No, no—I robbed him of nothing—he robbed me of my place and honor, and of that cross which I might have earned at Altheim. We met alone—we were man to man; it was night, but I won the cross fairly, and now let him take it back."

The self accused murderer made a desperate effort to throw it from his breast, and fell with his whole weight, and a laugh of madness, at the foot of the bier. The crowd raised him, but he spoke no more. His last words were truth, as subsequent enquiry proved. Accident or a hope of vengeance had led him to the neighborhood of Ewald's village; they had met on the road, and fatal opportunity completed Dorffen's guilt. He was buried under the scaffold, and the Bronze Statue remained a monument of Ewald's fate and of retributive justice.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

During the late war the inhabitants of a hamlet bordering the Ocean, in one of the Northern counties of England were disturbed during the night by the sound of a heavy cannonade. Some few who ventured to the cliffs, perceived by the flashing of the guns, two ships desperately engaged, one of which by the sudden flash and darkness that succeeded it, they supposed must have blown up. In the morning the beach was searched, and the body of a young man found with his cutlass still firmly grasped in his hand. Nothing was ever discovered who or what these ships were, and as a storm almost immediately followed the battle, the probability is that the remaining ship, though her shattered condition foundered in it. These circumstances were related to me by one of the peasantry of that country. The idea struck me that he might be a countryman. It seemed like sacrilege to neglect him, and I vowed, as I left the spot, that he should not sleep unsung.

O. B.

THE SEAMAN'S GRAVE.

On a lone beach that cliffs o'erhung,
And where oft broke the bois'trous wave,
And where the sea mew's wild shriek rung,
That wild spot was the Sailor's grave.

A mound of sand had once been thrown
O'er where his corse wave-beaten lay;
Yet now that spot is scarcely known,
For that lone mound is wash'd away.

A fragment from the neighbouring rock
Now marks the wandering seaman's bed;
And it alone has stood the shock
Of breakers dashing o'er his head.

And now the village maids and swains,
When twilight softens round that spot
Oft seek his grave and swell their strains
Of feeling for his hapless lot.

And when the peaceful circle 's formed
Around the cottage fire side,
Their sires oft tell how cannon stormed
The night that unknown Sailor died.

Long had the sun sunk in the west,
And night had drawn her sable shroud,
When a light gleam'd on Ocean's breast,
And cannons too were pealing loud.

Flash after flash was darting then,
And peal after peal was rolling,
When amid the blaze was dimly seen,
Two proud barks in battle toiling.

But soon, alas! that fight was o'er,
For one bright flash and sudden flame,
And one tremendous horrid roar,
Told that a bark was rent atwain.

The fight was o'er, the waves were dark
That lately did so horrid gleam;
And but one poor doubled bark
Remained where two had lately been.

And when the sun threw his broad light
O'er whitened spray and dark blue wave,
Nought then told of the Ocean fight,
But him who here had found a grave.

The dark waves were that Sailor's bier,
And here to this beach they bore him;
But no kind friend or comrade dear,
Had that Tar weeping o'er him.

Yes, there was stretched that hardy form
That seemed as if 'twas made to bear
The very brunt of war's fierce storm,
Such manly strength was pictured there.

Tho' mid the surf he dead was lying,
Yet manly beauty deck'd his brow;
And the smile on his lips playing
Did still defiance sternly vow.

His hand held yet the sabre bright,
That he'd late so bravely wielded;
It seemed that in that horrid fight,
'Twas grasped, to be never yielded.

But cold is now that seaman's form,
And that bold spirit too has fled,
That bore him fearless mid the storm
Of battle's tide so dark and dread.

Years now have past yet none can tell
The flag borne by that sinking bark,
Or sound that made the bosom swell,
Of him that met a fate so dark.

But sleep thee, Sailor, 'neath the wave
That's breaking o'er thy humble tomb;
And oft the bold will seek thy grave,
To mourn thy sad untimely doom.

OCEAN BARD.

Quicksilver.—The most productive quicksilver mine in the world is at Idria, in Carniola, in the dominions of the emperor of Austria. This mine has been worked four hundred years, and is seven hundred feet deep. The good ores contain from 70 to 73 per cent. of pure quicksilver; and the mercury is sometimes found in a pure state issuing in a slender stream from some fissure in the rocks.—The ore, after being pounded and washed, is placed over a furnace in the roasting oven, where the action of the fire separates the quicksilver from the other substances; it rises sublimated along with the smoke, and passes through winding flues until it cools and descends into hollows made to receive it. The quicksilver is then packed in sheep or goat skin bags. The mine now employs 400 hands, (in its flourishing state it gave bread to 1,200 men,) produces annually 336,000 pounds of quicksilver, and yields a profit to the government of $90,000.

In 1803 a fire originated in the wood work of the mine, and for five weeks the flames raged in the bowels of the earth with the greatest fury; when the shafts were opened, the smoke, filled with mercurial and sulphureous exhalations, rolled forth and struck down every one that came within its reach. As a last resource, the director turned in a stream of water and allowed it to flow two days; in the course of the second day, in consequence of the production of steam, or the kindling of inflamable air, an explosion took place which shook the mountain, rent the huts of the miners, started houses farther off from their foundations, and made the panic-struck inhabitants fly in dismay; it was a splendid artificial earthquake. The fire was extinguished, but it required two years to pump out the water. It was carried off into the river Idria, and contained so much vitriol and iron that every fish disappeared from the river, except the eel, which bids defiance to every thing but actual broiling or roasting.

Mr. Russell, from whose "tour" the foregoing facts have been collected, descended into the mine by one of the inclined shafts, where there are successive flights of steps all the way, as regular as in a private dwelling.—He says it is necessary for the visitor to leave behind watches, rings, snuff boxes, &c. which would infallibly be affected by the quicksilver. Two fashionable ladies, who went down during the congress in the neighborhood of Laybach, returned, the one with her gold watch converted into a tin trinket, and the fair cheeks and neck of the other were made black by the sulphur. Some of the mining operations produce trembling fits and convulsions, and the mercury generally discolors and destroys the teeth. The wages of the miners are very small; they are always in a state of destitution, and their lives are short.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—On perusing your paper of the 10th inst. I observed a selection of various vegetable productions of enormous size, weight, &c. which induced me to send you the following production of one stalk of corn, which I and many others saw and considered a natural curiosity.

Mr. Thomas H. Tatlow, near New Castle, Del. pulled from one stalk of Indian corn, seventeen well formed ears of corn, directly out of the top of the stalk, in a bunch; each ear was completely silked, and about 4 inches from the end of the ears the silk of each twined and blended together so as to fasten the whole at the top, which made them inseperable. Being also fastened at the buts in one knob—the middle ear was the longest, about eight inches, and the others about six. Each ear had four rows of grains. Unfortunately they were pulled rather too soon; consequently they have withered and lost much of their original beauty and curiosity. But I presume they are still hanging in the house of Mr. Tatlow yet. If the above curiosity will add to the world of curiosities, you are welcome to insert it in your very useful and instructing paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

New Castle, Nov. 12th, 1826.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—As a supplement to the communication which was inserted in the Evening Post of the 4th inst. respecting the cure of stammering, I take the liberty to add the following. Whereas, stammering generally proceeds, that persons attempt to speak quicker than they are able to think, therefore let such persons think first over what they intend to speak, and after that let them pronounce the words very slow, syllable after syllable; and if they find any difficulty in this, let them sing the same in a slow manner, until they can pronounce without difficulty, and after that proceed with slow speaking.

The above advice has been given by the writer repeatedly, to such persons, with the best effect, and without any compensation.—Therefore he sympathises with your *friend to the unfortunate*, and hopes that further impositions upon the public, may hereafter be prevented; any more enticing certificates, yet to be published, notwithstanding.

PHYSICUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—There is now in this city a female preacher, whose manner of preaching has attracted the attention of a large number of the most respectable of the religious community, and notwithstanding she desires it may not be the case, the places where she intends to preach are generally crowded to excess.

The orthodoxy of her doctrine, sound reasoning, and eloquence are calculated to carry conviction to the mind unprejudiced as to the *manner* in which the truth is proclaimed: it is true she is opposed by many of the enlightened and religious people of various denominations, who think themselves supported in their opinions by a passage in the scriptures, that women ought not to preach, there are, however, various passages in scripture where women have supported the truth of the Gospel in many respects, and by their utmost perseverance and prudent zeal, and have obtained the blessing of their God. It is not my intention to contend this point: for myself I can receive instruction when the truth is preached, solid argument advanced, and scriptural doctrine revealed, whether it is proclaimed in the eloquent and elegant language of a learned preacher, or in the simple discourse of a pious and sensible woman who is capable of the task she engages in.

You will perceive, Messrs. Editors, from what I have said I am favorable to the preaching of this woman. I have on several occasions listened with delight, and trust have been edified and instructed by her preaching; but have to regret that in one or two instances she has manifested a disposition contrary to humility and meekness, necessary to the cause (more especially in her sex) which she has espoused, by abruptly breaking off from her discourse to remark, in an unchristian like and angry tone, regarding a supposed or real disturbance, which must always be expected in a large assemblage of people crowded together, and also in directing her remarks personally to certain classes of individuals, whom she fancies have offended her or are prejudicial against her preaching; this was especially the case on the evening of Saturday last, when she indulged freely in this mode of speaking, her countenance was completely distorted by rage and anger, and her words, which were uttered with the utmost vehemence of manner, were a direct and personal attack on individuals present; and whilst she appeared before the audience any thing but the humble submissive preacher of the Gospel she said she desired to be, even her friends and the reflecting part of the audience looked with the greatest surprise and regret, at what they beheld, and those who heard for the first time could not than otherwise be disgusted.

As this lady certainly possesses talents more than ordinary, and in many respects bears the humility of a christian, and her desire seems to be to win souls to Christ, as such it is her duty and it is certainly commendable to be zealous in the cause, but it is also her duty to avoid injuring it by imprudence, and it is probably the most ineffectual way to remove the prejudices which she should know does exist in the minds of many, and which is evidently the cause of those highly improper remarks alluded to, made in anger, which belongs not to the christian religion.

These suggestions arise and are made from friendly motives, and from a friend who desires her welfare in the sacred cause in which she has engaged.

R.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ Subscriptions, Advertisements, Communications, and Orders for Printing, Received at No. 112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

LITERARY.

Barton's Poems, in a neat 12mo. vol. have just been issued from the press of Munroe & Francis, of Boston. Bernard Barton is of the Society of Friends in England; and many detached pieces of his poetry have been occasionally presented to the American public in our literary periodicals.

An elegant little work just published, entitled "Russian Tales," by our zealous and enterprising townsmen Messrs. H. C. Carey & I. Lea. These Tales are translated from the Russian into French by Count Xaver de Meistre, and from the latter into English by a gentleman of this city—a person deservedly esteemed for his genius and taste.

The seventh number of the New Series of the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences has just appeared, and contains a variety of papers, of which a very favourable opinion is expressed by the proper judges. The appendix of intelligence comprises the whole of Dr. David Barry's celebrated Memoir on the Motion of the Blood in the Veins, which was read by the author, last year, before the Academy of Sciences at the Institute of France.

Dr. Dewees's work on the Diseases of Females, will be published during the present month.

Mr. James Maxwell of this city, will shortly publish a work, entitled "Philosophy of the Human Voice, by James Rush, M. D."—It is said that Dr. Rush, in this work has invented a scale by which the intonation of the human voice can be measured, both as regards degrees and quantity, and their proper adaptation to the expression of various passions and sentiments easily and correctly ascertained.

It is said in the Savannah Republican, that there are at this time fifteen vols. of MSS. shut up in the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, relating to the Colonial History of Georgia, from its first settlement down to the Revolutionary War. Many of these Manuscripts are from the pen of Gen. Oglethorpe, the founder of that State.

A piece of intelligence, which, if true, is of the highest possible interest to the historian and to literature in general, has been received from Pisa (Italy.) It is asserted, that the learned Abbe Rosch, who is employed in the Library there, has discovered, in a Capuchin Convent, fifteen of the lost books of Livy, which have been a *desideratum* for so many years.

On First day last the venerable Elias Hicks again gratified with his presence his numerous friends in this city. In the morning he visited Friends' Meeting in Arch street, which, before the usual time of assembling was filled to overflowing.—In the afternoon he visited Green street Meeting, which was likewise filled before the usual time and thousands remained in the yard, who could not possibly get within the walls.—At both Meetings he was greatly favoured, and delivered long and instructive discourses, bearing the testimony of piety and brotherly love consistent with his long life of christian benevolence.

At a meeting of our citizens held on the 8th inst. Mathew Carey in the chair, a committee was appointed to "report upon the expediency of opening a subscription throughout the Union, to raise funds for building or purchasing a vessel of war, and presenting the same to the Greeks to indemnify them for the loss of the one they have been deprived of by mismanagement in New-York."

The Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, of the Episcopal church, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway, of the Presbyterian church, have recently been elected Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, in the places of Moses Levy, Esq. and the Hon. Joseph B. M'Kean, deceased.

From the 8th to the 10th of November, 14 boats, carrying together 311 tons of coal, left Mount Carbon for Philadelphia. In about the same period 21 boats arrived. Five of these were loaded with merchandize, three with salt, one fish and salt, one with bricks, and eleven were without lading.

Dr. Mease of this city, has offered to the Councils two hundred volumes of books, towards forming a Library for the use of the citizens of Western Philadelphia, upon condition that the city provide a room for their reception. The Doctor offers to furnish a librarian for the first year, and he is of the opinion that the library will be extensive in a short time—he suggests to the Councils an appropriation of a room in the marble house at the Centre square.

The ship Charleston, which arrived at New York on Saturday, brought Capt. Evans and 3 of the crew of the late brig Ariel; they were taken from schooner New Sophronia. The Ariel, bound from Havanna to Gibraltar, was capsized by a hurricane on the 31st of September, and before she righted, the cabin boy Edwin Gilhard, of this city, was drowned. The crew five in number remained on the wreck 5 days, without any drink and with nothing to eat except a few raw tiger fish; when they were taken off by the New Sephronia, Capt. Bray, they were nearly exhausted; Henry James and Samuel Baker died soon after, the remainder recovered. Allen Bradley, Jos. S. Read, A. Anderson, Robert Halbet, were put on board the Elizabeth of Bath bound to Martinique; the rest of the crew arrived in the Charleston.

The supercargo of the brig Delight, of Philadelphia, which was seized in a Mexican port in consequence of the want of the Mexican Consul's certificate to the invoices, writes from Sisal, October 27, not only complaining the seizure of the vessel, but the confiscation of the cargo also. He had appealed from the decision and was determined to carry the appeal to the capital [illegible] of the decree of the inferior tribunal was not reversed. This subject having produced great excitement in this city, it is understood that a formal representation was made to the government at Washington, and that instructions have been given to the American minister at Mexico peremptorily to demand the restoration of the cargo, the vessel having already been released.

Philadelphia city contained 1,621 taxables in 1741, and has 11,120 in the present year. The county, as it stood in 1741, when it included the whole county of Montgomery and and a part of Bucks, contained 8,422 taxables—the return of the same, for 1826, is 22,980. That district called the Northern Liberties has increased from 150 to 7,996—and Southwark, &c. from 78 to 3,349. Philadelphia still grows rapidly. The product of its manufactures is many millions annually. Its market for the supply of provisions, is perhaps, the neatest, the best, and the cheapest in the world.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that the Canal around the Falls of the Ohio, towards the making of which Congress appropriated a hundred thousand dollars, is rapidly under way, one thousand men being employed in the excavation, and the season having been highly favourable to their operations.

An applicaton by the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Colonization Society, has been made to the legislature for assistance in their philanthropic views. It is ascertained that there are many people of colour in New-Jersey willing and ready to embark for the colony, if adequate means are provided.

At a late term of Mercer circuit court, in Kentucky, an action for slander, in which Miss Matilda Bohon was plantiff, and James Cardwell, defendant, was tried. The jury, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict for the plantiff for three thousand dollars damages.

A spirit is stirring in Louisiana which promises great public good. No state can be better fitted for the making of profitable canals, and several are projected—especially one from New-Orleans to lake Barataria, which will much facilitate the trade with Mexico, and materially tend to strengthen our south western frontier.

The grand jurors of the county of Williamson, in Tennessee, have made a presentment, in which they state that there is nothing in the recent duel between Gen. Houston and Gen. White, to impair the public confidence in the former, and they therefore recommend him as a fit person to be the next governor of the the state.

There has been another large sale of domestic manufactures at Boston—especially of cloths and cassimeres, blankets and carpetings. The amount of such goods now made in the United States, exceeds the belief of even those who have most attended to the progress of our manufactures.

In the college at Amherst, in Massachusetts, the whole number of students is 170.—Seniors 24; juniors 40; sophomores 55; and freshmen 51. Besides the students from this state, there are several from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina.

Such is the state of excitement on the subject of mad dogs in the city of Lancaster, Pa. that the Mayor has issued a proclamation "enjoining it upon the citizens to confine their dogs for the space of thirty days." A great number of dogs have been bitten, and the Lancaster Journal recommends to parents to keep their smaller children from the street for a few days.

About nine years since, the town of Worcester, Mass. purchased a farm of about 230 acres, on which to employ the town paupers. On this, every one who is able, is required to labor, and by the products of the farm they have reduced the expense of their support from $2,000 to about seven hundred.

At the late Cattle show at Carlisle in this State, the most curious part of the exhibition was the equipage of Mr. Oyster, who appeared in a neat carriage drawn by two fine Elks, male and female, and a horse. The noble Sussex Bull presented by Col. J. H. Powell to the Agricultural society of Carlisle, was present.

The distance from Washington City to Buffalo by the proposed National Road, is only 366 miles—the distance by the present travelled road is 700. A meeting has been held at Buffalo, for the purpose of co-operating with the general government in the establishment of the contemplated road.

A person by the name of Silas D. Reed starved himself to death on the 3d instant, in the prison at Raleigh, North Carolina. He was fifteen days in accomplishing his end. He was charged with having forged papers for the purpose of receiving from the War Department, pensions allowed to other persons by government.

The editor of the Knoxville Inquirer promises to publish a "large manuscript," written by the late James S. Gaines, on the subject of Astronomy. He says it is an attempt to overthrow the modern and popular theory of that science, and to establish, in its stead, a totally different and entirely new one."

The Village Record says, "The borough of West Chester is rapidly growing and improving. Within seven years the number and value of our dwelling houses have doubled, and strange as it may seem, houses are more difficult to be got now than then. Population is pressing upon us. Industry and business come with it, and all are welcome."

THANKSGIVING.—The celebration of this good old fashioned autumnal festival will be observed more extensively than usual the present year. The times fixed for its observance are in Maine, 30th Nov.—New-Hampshire, 16th Nov.—Massachusetts, 30th Nov.—Rhode Island, 30th Nov.—Connecticut, 16th Nov.—Vermont, 30th Nov.—New York, 6th Dec.—New Jersey, 7th Dec.—Ohio, 30th Nov.

A MOST SINGULAR CASE!

The Kentucky Gazette states, that Mr. Samuel Moody was taken lifeless out of the river at Woodbury, Ky. about two weeks ago, and every exertion to restore life proved in vain. He was considered drowned past all recovery; his grave was dug and he was prepared for burial: on attempting to place him in the coffin he sprung up and with an oath declared he would not be buried, that he would not die for two years. The grave was filled, and at a moment when all thoughts of his burial was over, he fainted and recovered no more. This case proves in the strongest terms the necessity of exertions for a long time to restore persons drowned—if instead of attempting to bury Mr. Moody his friends had continued the rules for restoration, which are advised in such cases, it is almost certain he would have recovered.

Methodists.—By a statement published in the Christian Advocate, prepared from the minutes of the British conferences, and of the several American conferences, it appears that the total number of members of the Wesleyan Methodist societies throughout the world, is 647,319, exclusive of the regular travelling preachers who are steadily employed in the work of the ministry. Of this number 360,800 are under the care of the American conferences; of the remaining 286,519, the members in Great Britain are 231,045; in Ireland 25,514, and in foreign stations 32,960. In Great Britain there are 814 preachers; in Ireland 138; in foreign countries 152; and in the American connection, 1,406, making a total throughout the world of 2,511.

Patent bells, for churches, &c. made of a bar of cast steel, shaped in the form of a triangle, and suspended by one of the angles in a wooden frame, are exhibiting in New York; the hammer or clapper being attached to the frame, and moved, so as to strike the triangle by a wheel and rope in the usual mode of bell ringing. The value of the improvement consists in its *economy*. One of the common kind of bells cost at least *seventy-five* per cent. more than one of these, having a sound equal to it in every respect, whether as it regards its tone, its prolongation, or the extent of its reach. The weight of the patent bell is almost one-fifth less than that of the other; the expense of hanging it is but a mere trifle, and the ringing occasions not the slightest shock or injury to the steeple or building in which it is placed. It is believed that its advantages will be manifest to the trustees of churches, and other persons having occasion to procure bells, if they will take the trouble to give it an examination.

A HINT AT OLD BACHELORS.

The Committee appointed by the Rockingham Agricultural Society, in New Hampshire, to examine the farms in that county, in their report of the condition of one, owned and cultivated by an *Old Bachelor*, have the following paragraph:

"This farm appears to be cultivated with great care, and much good judgment in agriculture; but the Committee are of opinion, that the owner is in fault in one essential particular; and they hope that an indirect allusion to it will be sufficient for him to correct the error. There is no commodity on a farm so useful, or so pleasing to the farmer—nothing in this life, on which he can so safely rest his hopes of comfort in future years, as a company of healthy, robust and promising boys. A farmer rarely succeeds well without a wife. A solitary journey is always a tiresome and cheerless one."

PRINTING.

Any improvement connected with this engine of intellect and freedom is of universal interest, and in this country especially, is fully appreciated. The January No. of the Revue Encyclopedique, describes a new kind of *stereotype*, the invention of Mr. Schefelder, of Munich, who introduced Lithography. A sheet of common printing paper is covered to the depth of half a line, with a suitably earthly mixture, which being properly moistened, acquires the consistency of paste. It is then placed upon the platten of a common printing press, and the form of type without ink is pressed upon it. This produces a mould, into which, when dried upon a stone, melted metal is poured, and a casting obtained from it containing the characters in sufficient distinctness and relief for the usual stereotype printing.

In the State of Ohio, the name of Bloomfield, as given to a county and town, occurs five times; Canaan, four; Centre, five; Clinton, seven; Concord, eight; Fairfield, nine; German, five; Franklin, sixteen; Greene, eighteen; Harrison, sixteen; Jackson, eighteen; Liberty, eleven; Madison, nineteen; Milford, six; Monroe, twenty; Orange, six; Oxford, seven; Perry, fifteen; Pike, nine; Pleasant, seven; Richland, ten; Salem, thirteen; Springfield thirteen; Troy, six; Union, twenty seven; Washington, twenty two; Wayne, twenty—And this is not all; the changes are rung on almost every name, with the suffixes, ville, field, burgh, and others.—Thus we have Waynesville, Waynesburgh, Waynesfield; Jacksonville, Jacksonburgh; Frankfuten. And then comes the prefix New, as New Liberty, New Madison, New Salem. It not unfrequently happens, indeed, that two adjoining counties have each a town of the same name, and bordering upon the same line; thus, you have but a single step from Madison in Pickaway county, to Madison in Franklin county, these towns being only separated by a line; and so of others.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the N. Y. American complains that his daughter has been to a "fashionable boarding school" three years, and is solving problems in algebra, and yet she cannot solve a sum in the rule of three—He says she knows something about ancient history, but has not "got to modern history yet"—she can neither speak nor write English, but then she is studying French and Italian—and she cannot go to school in the afternoon in the same dress she wore in the morning!

POLITICALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter from a correspondent, dated in Guayaquil, August 31st, has this important paragraph.—

"A conspiracy has been discovered at Lima, directed against the Liberator Bolivar. Among the conspirators were some of the principal chiefs of Peru, who were all immediately arrested, and put in close confinement the instant the plot was discovered by the authorities.

"What connection there may be between the present plot, and some singular rumours in Chili, I am unable to say, but one thing appears to be understood, that the communication between the countries is likely to be suspended as far as relates to Peruvian and Chilian vessels.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Legislature during the past week have made a moderate progress in the business before them. A proposition has been started for making some alteration in the Delaware river fisheries. The Treasurer's accounts have been approved by both Houses, and the finances of the state have been prudently managed by that officer, the satisfaction of the Legislature has been expressed in his favour by a unanimous re-appointment. A committee of the House have before them, the subject of investing the surplus monies in the Treasury in some productive stock. The bill for the revision of the Judiciary system has not yet been decisively acted on and some doubts exist respecting its final passage in its present shape. A bill for giving a *per diem* allowance to Jurors, when summoned to attend courts, has been introduced, but its passage is somewhat uncertain. The only Bank Bill on file, has been dismissed, as also as that for vesting the estates of habitual drunkards in the hand of guardians, and that authorising limited partnerships, (important perhaps to manufacturers) has been finally rejected. A new township has been created in the county of Cape May. Divorce bills are increasing and half a dozen applications of that description are as yet undecided. A bill has been reported for ceding land in Monmouth county, to the U. States, for the erection of two Light Houses, the state to exercise a jurisdiction over the same, as far as relates to the service of process. Petitions continue to be offered, in favor of the state subscribing to the canal, uniting the Delaware and Raritan rivers; and more than 1,000 persons have petitioned for this purpose. The committee as yet have come to no decision on the subject. The N. J. Lombard and Protection Company, as also the Board of Directors, have laid a strong representation of their case before the Legislature and ask a restoration of their charter, and a return of their bonus. No report has as yet been had thereon. A resolution has been submitted, for taxing bonds and mortgages, another for limiting the elections in the state to one day.—A bill for extending the jurisdiction of Justices, by authorizing them to take acknowledgements, &c. has been presented. And the members of the House again tell us of having an adjourned session, although it was last week decided against. Business begins to thicken upon the files, and if no adjournment takes place, the succeeding week will give birth to much important legislation over the state.

In Joint meeting of the Legislature, on the 9th inst. Dr. Ephraim Bateman, of Cumberland county, (Vice-President of council,) was appointed a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq.; and also, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote, we understand, was a very close one; Attorney General Frelinghuysen, the opposing candidate, having received 28 votes, and Mr. Bateman, including his own vote, only 29. At the same time John C. Harris, Esq. was appointed Mayor of the city of Burlington.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Colombia, capt. Graham, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 17th of October.

The revenue from the customs in England, was about 700,000*l.* less than in the corresponding quarter of 1825. At Liverpool, the diminution was about 90,000*l.*—The total decrease of the British revenue in the year ended Oct. 10th, compared with the preceding year, was 3,256,000*l.*

The Paris papers state that large re-inforcements of troops have been ordered from Russia to the Persian frontiers.

Mr. Canning remained at Paris.

Michael Kelly, the celebrated comedian had died in France. Talma, the tragedian, was at the point of death.

Lord Cochrane was said to be at Messina, under the name of Baring.

The Russian Gen. Count Benningsen, died at Hanover Oct. 3.

Mr. Gallatin had gone with his family to pass a few weeks of the recess of business at Paris. Perhaps he was not unwilling to see for himself, and we know no one more able to see clearly, how the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Canning, might occupy his time there.

The health of the Duke of York, the heir to the throne, had become almost hopeless.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 6th Sept. says, "It is estimated that the late fire destroyed 10,000 houses in the richest quarter. The estimate is probably exaggerated, and the total loss is estimated at three hundred millions of piastres. The Sultan directed the efforts to extinguished it with great energy. The Turks affirm that not more than 500 men perished.

In Ireland, Mr. Horne, a quaker gentleman, has been brutally murdered, and robbed of considerable property. He resided at Rockhill, in the county of Roscommon, and was very rich.

The American ambassador, Mr. Hughes, arrived at Brussels on the 21st September.

A proclamation has been issued by the Emperor Nicholas, on the occasion of his coronation, granting a general pardon to all persons accused of crimes against the state.

The Livery of the city of London, are about to take into consideration the effect of the Corn Laws. They have required the Lord Mayor to call a Common Hall for the purpose, and also take into consideration the extravagance of ministers, the general condition of the country, and the propriety of petitioning parliament to abolish the Corn Laws, and to enforce retrenchment.

The packet ship Alexander, West, had arrived in the short passage of 17 days from Philadelphia.

The French papers state that the Persians have made considerable advances towards the Russian frontiers, and succeeded in exciting revolt in two out of three Musselmen provinces belonging to Russia. The Persian invasion was assuming a more formidable appearance than was expected, and in consequence the Emperor Nicholas was making preparations for carrying on the campaign vigorously.

Trade continued to improve in several parts of England.

The coronation of Nicholas as king of Poland was postponed until next May.

The conferences between the Turkish Divan and Russia still continued, and it was supposed, in the end, the Porte would accede to the demands of Russia.

The king of Bavaria, it is asserted, has openly espoused the cause of Greece.

Athens is said to have been taken on the 5th of August, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison, most of whom have been massacred. Gouras has shut himself in the Acropolis, which is provisioned for some time.—The Porte attaches less importance to this than to the voluntary submission of thirty-two villages of Attica, which have sent deputies to the Seraskier, and have promised to remain tranquil.

The steam boat in 72 days from Corfu, says the Dutch paper, has brought a confirmation of the deliverance of Athens on the 24th of August; it is further stated, Redschid Pacha had been attacked, and forced to retreat by Karaiskaki; this information is, however, only a repetition of that which we have already received from Napoli. We have advices up to the 24th of August, and by these we learn, that there had been several rencontres between the Turks and the forces of Colocotroni, in the Morea, in all of which Colocotroni had obtained considerable advantages. We have also accounts from Aramania, of an engagement having taken place in the province of Ladoriki, between the Turks under Mustapha Bey, and the Greeks commanded by their Captain Tezongas, in which the Turkish force amounted to 2000 men. The Greeks were not so numerous. The battle had continued three hours, and was maintained with considerable obstinacy on both sides, when the Greeks, overpowered by numbers, were giving way. At this critical moment a fresh body of Greeks came up and attacked the Turks in the rear; the latter were obliged to retreat, and left the Greeks masters of the field, and of considerable booty. The Turkish troops suffered very considerably. If we add to this the intelligence received from Munich, that 135 Bavarian officers have received the royal sanction to proceed to Greece, and that the King of Wurtemberg has also given permission to several of his officers to adopt the same destination, whilst many of the private soldiers of the Wurtemberg army, whose time of service has expired, have desired and obtained leave to join the Greek army immediately. It may be said that the Greek cause is reviving, that the spirit of Grecian independence still lives; and, aided by the difficulties with which Turkey is surrounded, and assailed on every side, may still maintain her struggle for freedom and may ultimately rise triumphant in the contest.

A Turkish squadron of 2 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 5 corvettes, and 15 brigs, anchored before Mytelene, Sept. 9th, and sailed again next day. The intention of Ibrahim Pacha, is said to be to attack Hydra with the fleet of Egyptians, joined by 23 Turkish vessels, while the Captain Pacha effects a descent on Samos.

The King of Ashantee at the head of a large army, was within 30 miles of Cape coast castle, at the last advices. The greatest zeal, yet much consternation was displayed in the arrangement to meet them. The Burmese, it is reported, have broken the peace, and Sidney Campbell has rejoined the British army. Capt Franklin and Dr. Richardson were at Bear Lake January 26th all well.

Alderman Brown is chosen Lord Mayor of London, without opposition.

The Chilian Mining Company has been dissolved for want of capital to proceed, a great many share-holders having neglected to pay the second call.—The only mine that has turned out well is a copper-mine, for which no more than £100 was given, and which has already produced from thirty to forty tons of ore.

The Oriental Spectator mentions the death of an old man at Bournabat, near Smyrna,

aged from 114 to 122 years; his exact age not being known.

The same paper says that Ibrahim Pacha sustained a great loss in the death of Hassan Bey who was killed before Missolonghi.

The minister of finance has demanded from the principal merchants of Madrid a loan of eight millions of reals, to meet the exigencies of the state. They could not decide on the terms, and it was supposed the attempt to raise money would not succeed.

The Algerines have taken three or four vessels belonging to the Papal States and sent them to Algiers. One has been released through the intercession of the English Consul.

It is stated by way of Ancona, Sept. 3d, that Lord Cochrane had arrived in the Archipelago with a squadron of 23 vessels.

An old Valet de Chambre of the late Queen, Marie Antoinette, died lately, and left about $240,000 to the city of Paris; $200,000 of which are to build a new hospital for the poor.

The property of Chabtchi, the rich jew banker at Constantinople, lately seized, amounted to nearly sixty-nine millions piasters, or six million five hundred thousand dollars.

THE GREEK CAUSE IN AMERICA.

A brief narrative of material circumstances which have transpired recently, in connexion with the building of the Greek vessels at New York:

The Greek government employed two distinguished commercial houses of New York, Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland, to obtain two frigates, to carry 50 guns each, at the cost, which these gentlemen stated to the Greek government, of $247,500 each, receiving assurances from each of these houses, "that no law in the United States would be violated, and no risk incurred," by building these vessels. This was in March, 1825. These houses received, April 15th, £25,000 each, and in acknowledging the receipt of this sum, inform the Greek government, that the two frigates cannot be completed in less than six months, but in that space of time, the whole eight frigates, decreed by the Greek government, might be built. On the 10th of March, the Greek government informed these houses, that they should be able to buy these vessels immediately, and if these vessels were purchased, in that case alone, the houses might draw for the surplus of their reimbursements, on J. & S. Ricardy. On the 14th of May, these houses in reply, state to the Greeks, that they are convinced, after a scrupulous examination of all the details, that a great saving would be made in time and expense, to have the vessels built by day's work, under the inspection of Captain Wolcott Chauncey, of the United States' Navy. After receiving the £50,000, they drew on Ricardo for £25,000, informing Ricardo, it was in conformity with the direction of the Greek government. This draft was accepted and paid. On the 31st of May, these houses wrote for further funds, and another sum of £30,000 was received by them. On the 22d of October, they drew again for £20,000, and on the 31st of the same month, for £30,000 more. Both of these drafts were accepted and paid by Ricardo, making in the whole £155,000. On the 22d of October, which was beyond the time assigned for the building of these vessels, each of those houses wrote to the Greek government, that the ships were advancing with more rapidity than they had calculated upon. But neither of the vessels were then launched.

On the 31st of October, they informed the Greek government, that they were in hopes that the ships would be ready to put to sea in four months, and that they computed the costs and outfits at a half a million of dollars each, but for the sake of prudence, they would put it at $550,000, and required them to place to their order, a sum equal to $600,000 for each vessel. As the Greeks had already advanced more than $250,000 beyond the original estimate, and some weeks had elapsed beyond the time assigned for the sailing of the vessels, and they were now required to give security for the payment of $450,000 more, besides waiting four months longer for the sailing of the ships, the Government employed an agent, Mr. Contostavlos, to visit this country, and take charge of the vessels. In the mean time, these houses drew on Ricardo for £55,000, but their last drafts were not accepted. The Greek Agent arrived at New York on the 25th of April last, and immediately requested of these houses information of the cost of these vessels. After some delay, they informed him, it was $818,997 34 cents. These accounts were submitted to Gen. Lallamand and Capt. Chauncey, and were pronounced by them correct. Errors, to a large amount, were, however, afterwards detected, among which was a single item for $22,500. But the whole amount, thus expended, was less than the amount which the two houses had received from London, in October preceding. The Greek Agent urged on these houses, with great warmth, the strong necessity there was of completing and sending out one of the frigates, and at length he obtained from Captain Chauncey, an estimate of the cost of completing one frigate, which amounted to $86,370. When the accounts were presented, the Agent was requested to keep the transaction secret, on account of the great danger to which the vessels would be exposed, when it was known they were for a foreign government, at war with another with whom this country was at peace. Yet these same houses had assured the Greeks that there was no danger. The Agent immediately repaired to Washington, and effected a sale of one of the frigates to our government. She was appraised by the commissioners at $233,000. These houses afterwards claimed the right of receiving the amount of this sale, and their commission on it, although they were not known in the sale, and had nothing to do with the transaction.—These houses afterwards presented accounts of their expenditures, each of them claiming a commission of five per cent. on each vessel. On the Liberator the commissions to Le Roy & Co. were $20,275, the Howlands, $20,275 33 cents; the whole amount of their commissions on the ship Hope, was $59,684—making the whole amount of commissions received by them, eighty thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-three cents. The accounts contained no specification of either the quantity, price or other particulars relating to the articles, for which disbursements were alleged to be made. The Agent being dissatisfied, threatened to commence a suit, and the houses proposed an arbitration, which was agreed to. The arbitrators allowed all the bills, and among others, one exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to two shipwrights, for the use of their yard and services, and eleven thousand five hundred dollars, to Captain Chauncey for superintendance, and claimed for their own services, four thousand five hundred dollars, having been actually engaged in sitting on the reference only nineteen days.

Since the publication of the above pamphlet, another has made its appearance, entitled "A report of the Evidence and Reasons of the Award between Johannis Orlandis and Andrew Luriottis, Greek Deputies, of the one part, and Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland, of the other part." This pamphlet is signed by the arbitrators, and is elaborately written, but denies none of the material facts above stated. It is admitted that seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars were remitted to this country by the deputies, for building two or more vessels of war, and that by the award the Greeks received for this sum but one frigate, worth, perhaps, two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, but which cost the whole $750,000. It is admitted that the two commercial companies were allowed ten per cent. on the expenditure of the sum of $750,000. It is admitted, also, that Captain Chauncey was paid $11,660 for his services in superintending the construction and taking care of these vessels, and that fifty thousand dollars more were allowed for the use of two ship yards, and the personal attention of the owners, while they were building. Nor does the pamphlet deny the allowance of the item for legal services; that of the banker's commission on the bills drawn on Ricardo without notice; the sum charged by the arbitrators as their own compensation, four thousand five hundred dollars, and a variety of other matters complained of in the preceding statement.

The Drama.

The clown (Mr. Bulkley,) takes his benefit at the Circus to night. There will be "Lots of Fun" no doubt.

Mr. Pelby has an engagement at present at Baltimore. He appeared there on Tuesday evening in the part of Hamlet—and on Wednesday as Reuben Glenroy.

It is said to be in contemplation to erect another theatre in New York.

Such is the success of Mr. E. Forrest, at the Bowery Theatre in New York, that he is requested to repeat his performances of several characters.

The engagements of Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Duff at the Baltimore theatre, terminated on Saturday evening last, when the latter took a benefit in the character of Elvira. Mr. Cooper performed the character of Rolla.

Tickets of admission to the Boston theatre are sold at auction, at the Merchants' Hall, during the engagement of Mr. Macready.

Mr. Macready's last performance at Boston, took place on Wednesday—he personated the character of Cariolanus for his benefit.

Macready, the tragic actor, seems to have found great favor in Boston. A correspondent of the Boston Centinel says of him, at the conclusion of a minute survey of his faculties and endowments—"We have no wish to be multiplying praises upon this actor, but we find it difficult to speak of him and not be encomiastic. He has his defects, but they are as shades creeping through the many lights which he every where emits. His readings are a study; he has great *art*, but he has the art also of concealing it. He gives tone to whatever he touches; he elevates his profession, and imparts to it a sort of moral influence. It is freshening to breathe the atmosphere with him. He sheds a poetry around him, which feeds the understanding while it warms the heart;—and it may be said of him, as of *Kemble*, that while he unfolds to you the charms of the Drama, he reveals also its dignity and its worth."

The New York Evening Post states that the performance of Richard the Third by Kean, on Monday evening last, was not in his best manner. A deficiency of physical vigor; a difficulty of entering into the spirit of the part; a profusion of those hysterical laughs which frequently bring some of the most sublime expressions of feeling and passion to the very verge of the ludicrous; a less clear and distinct utterance than formerly, and an unusual feebleness in some of the scenes, characterized his representation of the character on the occasion. The wooing scene, however, is said to have been inimitable.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The following were the Numbers drawn from the wheel on Wednesday, to determine the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania:—

33, 42, 7, 48, 39, 54, 34, 18.

The Schuylkill Canal is now in fine order, and the boats are descending rapidly. There is no indication of another break.

Some of the people employed at Manyunk, the new manufacturing village near Philadelphia, earn as much as 14 dollars per week, and the wages of children, from 12 to 15 years old, are from $1 50 to $3 per week.

Samuel Carls, of Philadelphia, was drowned, a few days since, in the Schuylkill Canal, by falling from the bow of a boat when passing a lock.

It now appears that Dewitt Clinton has been re-elected Governor of New York. The Albany papers estimate his majority from 1500 to 2000 votes.

The Steam Boat "United States" in her passage from Baltimore to Frenchtown, in her last trip run foul of a sloop, to which she did some injury, and sustained some likewise on her own part.

The Steam Boat New Philadelphia, made her last trip from New York to Albany in 11 hours and 12 minutes.

The steam-boat Emerald, burnt at New Brunswick, N. J. is said to have cost between 70 and 80,000 dollars.

Gen. La Fayette has contributed 11,000 francs for the aid of the Greeks.

Dr. Torry has lately completed his Compendium of the Flora of the Northern and Middle States, and the work is just published by J. Harper, of New York.

It is stated that a large body of iron ore, of a good quality, has been discovered about 3 miles from New Berlin, Union county, Pa. and in the immediate vicinity of water power and abundance of wood.

The Rev. T. Flint, has issued proposals for publishing a Monthly Magazine, in Cincinnati, to be devoted to literature and science. Mr. Flint is the author of "Recollections of a ten years residence in the valley of the Mississippi," and also of "Frances Berrian."

A correspondent from Wayne County, N. Y. writes, that such is the abundance of apples in that county, that cider is selling at 37 1-2 cents by the barrel, and apples by the hundred or thousand bushels have been offered at three cents!

A Board for the Examination of Midshipmen, whose warrants bear date in the year 1818, will assemble at the Navy Yard, in New-York, on Monday, the 20th instant. Commodore Chauncey will preside.

Mr. Miller, who for the last three years has most generously devoted his time and services to the Greeks, risking his life and sharing the hardships of that country, without compensation, and with but scanty provisions for his subsistence, has arrived at Boston from Smyrna.

The tops of the mountains in the upper part of New Hampshire were covered with snow on the 26th Oct.

The "speech of an Indian who assisted in killing McIntosh," inserted in the last Register, appears to be a *manufacture* of some white man.

A petition for a *lottery* was discussed, on the 20th ult. in the house of representatives of the state of Vermont, and dismissed by a vote of 190 to 7.

The first number of a *daily* newspaper was issued at Rochester, N. Y. on the 25th ult. Rochester *was not* 12 or 15 years ago.

Jacob Cross, of Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa. was accidentally killed on the 4th inst. while wrestling with another man. He has left a wife and two small children to deplore their [illegible].

A quantity of silk, attempted to be smuggled, we presume, into the British territory, from the United States, valued at $8,000, was seized a few days since on board the steam boat Waterloo, while on her trip from Montreal to Quebec.

Thomas Mann Randolph, late Governor of the State of Virginia, has been appointed, by the Executive of the United States, to be commissioner on the part of the United States, under the act of Congress of the last session, to run the Boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Territory of Florida.

The Alexandria Herald says, it is rumored that Mr. Monroe, ex-President of the United States, has been appointed one of the Deputies to the Congress of Panama, in the place of Mr. Sergeant, resigned.

General Bolivar was at Guayaquil about the middle of September, and was preparing to go by land to Bogota, at which place he was expected to arrive in about a month from the time of his departure.

Governor Troup by proclamation has offered $250 reward for the apprehension of Laban Castleberry, who attempted on the 12th ult. to murder an Indian and his wife, in Houston County, Geo. by shooting them.

A large two story house, situated in the vineyard of Mr. Eichelberger on the Carlisle road near York, was destroyed by fire, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 7th inst. by exertion the wine press and a quantity of wines were saved.

St. Mathew's Church, in Walker street, New York, was sold last week by auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, to Mr. Benjamin Burtsell, for the very moderate sum of $22,750.

The famous Automaton Chess Player and the Automaton Slack Rope Dancers, invented by Mr. Maelzel, have arrived in this city, and are soon to be exhibited here.

From Delaware, we learn, that Daniel Rodney has been appointed by the Governor a Senator in Congress in the place of Mr. Van Dyke, deceased, until the meeting of the Legislature, which takes place in January.

The Union Canal will be completed by the first of January, except a short distance of the tunnel, and will be navigable the whole route by the first of April.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer says "notwithstanding that a number of buildings have been erected the present year, in Harrisburg, there is still not enough tenements to supply the increased population."

A vigorous effort will be made, at the next election, to remove Mr. Quincy from the office of Mayor of the city of Boston. *Boston folks are full of notions.*

John Vaugn, of Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. J. was accidently shot by his brother, on the 22d ult. He died almost immediately.

The Charleston Courier of the 4th inst. says:—"Such has been the continued mildness of the season, up to this period, then many of our fruit trees, and forest shrubs, are again in full bloom."

At a squirrel-hunt in Lisbon (Maine) on the 23d ult. under Captains Emerson and Colby, with ten gunners each, Capt. Emerson and men killed 2589, Captain Colby and men killed 2259.—Total 4848.

Murders and suicides are the order of the day in Kentucky. Scarcely a mail arrives from the west, without bringing some new case.

The Gilt Buttons manufactured in Attleborough (Mass.) by R. Robinson & Co. are said to be superior to any imported.

A table spoonfull of unslacked lime, given to horses with their drink or food for three or four days, night and morning, will, it is asserted, completely expel the botts.

The store of B. F. Johnson, in Marcus Hook, was on Tuesday night of last week, broken open and stripped of nearly all its contents.

Morrel Magoon, who has been under sentence, is to be transported to Bermuda.

A Stage Coach has been established between Lima and Callao.

A desolating epidemic is prevailing in Holland. The number of the sick was so great, that both physicians and nurses were wanting.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been compelled to omit the tributary notice on the death of a Female friend, from "SYLVAN," and the remarks of our correspondent "LA FAYETTE," on the subject of the present contemplated provision to favour the Greeks. They shall appear in our next.

"Matilda's *Morality*"—Ha! Monsieur Touson come again—we have been deceived once by the gay plumage of this pretty warbler—should we be over-fastidious in our notions of the correctness of her notes hereafter we hope to be excused—a good joke is often relished once or twice at the expense of candour and sincerity—but when it is repeated afterwards it becomes a stale jest, and should certainly be excluded from all circles where friends congregate—a word to the *wise* is sufficient. An *Enquirer* may solace himself by our free confession, that we are not yet "quite disconcerted, amazed, astounded, nor overwhelmed with sorrow," but continue in a state of perfect salubrity, ready at all times to respond to his wishes when they turn to the "*success of the Post.*"

We have seen an aphorism which says—"The lies of an angry detractor are more various than the colors of the prismatic glass, more fantastic in shape than the creation of a poet's eye, which gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. To combat them is to beat the air. Though the phantoms rise like the heads of the Hydra, time usually destroys them." It is not expected that any one will make an application of this text to himself—it might answer some purposes we know—we should regret if there was not many exceptions to its use.

Several favours from "ERNESTINE" have been presented to us under very flattering circumstances.—The fanciful compositions of this writer, are a valuable accession to the list of our female contributors. We shall be pleased to hear from her frequently. "Edwin and Amanda," a tale of considerable interest, has been received from "Constantia." *Lines* "to the Milford Bard," from friend "P." at Natchez, Miss. will not be overlooked. Enigmas from Q. R. are an auxiliary to our collection.

Messrs. Carey and Lea have issued proposals for publishing in this city, a Quarterly Review, on a plan very similar to that of the North American Review, published in Boston, and edited at present with great abilities by the Rev. J. Sparks.

The spirit of improvement is certainly awake in our immediate vicinity, and our citizens are becoming as sensible that the energies of their mind have been neglected, as the vast Geological stores of the state have been unexplored. It is therefore a promise of good things when our enterprizing citizens feel warranted, by the spirit of the times, in entering upon an undertaking that supposes a new love of literature and science in the public to support, and extensive acquirements to conduct, their plans. There is in the whole continent of America but one such work, and we know from the support given by our citizens to those even of an inferior grade published in Europe, that there must be an abundant patronage partly active, and now wasted on foreign objects, and partly dormant, that requires some effort to call it into active usefulness—so much of the patronage of this country is wasted upon the literature of Great Britain. We admire the talents and its useful exercise in our great neighbour beyond the water; but it shows a sickly fondness for foreign articles to hanker for European paragraphs merely because *they are European*. This morbid appetite may sometimes give a sanction to the sneers of our trans-atlantic caterers, that we are incapable of judging of the merits of works, and dare not commend them, until they have received the sanction of a British critic, or are certified as having flowed from a British pen. An opposite instance is to be found in the fact that the scientific journal published in the city, lingers for want of patronage, while a work printed in England and republished in this country is well patronized by American citizens, although its pages are filled with extracts from the American work. The North American Review has done much towards removing this reproach from our country, and has even carried back upon our dictators the draft for patronage. The Quarterly Review under able direction, and an efficient conductor may be found eminently successful.—It cannot fail to promote this species of national honour—cater to a well formed domestic appetite, and improve that which is yet disordered.

COLONIZATION.

A few weeks since we took occasion to make some remarks upon the state of slavery in the Southern section of the Union, together with certain proffered means of restoring these unhappy beings to the enjoying the rights of men; these observations were made in reference to an asylum formed by Miss Wright, in the State of Tennessee. Since those remarks, we have noticed the efforts of certain spirited and philanthropic individuals of this city, stimulated by the exertions of certain gentlemen from the South, the object of which is the establishment of a colonization society in this city, to co-operate with the present society, some years since formed at Washington, for the purpose of providing a place of refuge for the freed blacks of the South, upon the coast of Africa. As this is a subject likely to occupy much of the public attention, it appears due to our readers to give some succinct account of the state of the colonization society, its origin, perhaps, and the results of its labours. Ten or twelve years since, persons acquainted with the state of feeling among the citizens of slave holding states, became impressed with the idea that the efforts of philanthropic individuals of the North were totally unavailing as it regarded the emancipation of slaves, they perceived that not only was the public mind so opposed to the participation of civil rights with the black as to render their liberation of little value, but that even if they were freed it was evident that all means of regular employment would be denied them, and their freedom would only become a licence for vice. Some place of refuge was therefore necessary, in order to receive the beings separated from slavery, and yet denied the rights of freedom. No place appeared to offer a more elegible site for a colony than the Western coast of Africa, that would be sufficiently removed from proximity to the whites, and would be, in some measure, gratifying to the feelings of the objects of these exertions—from some misconception of the motives of the colonization society, by the individuals of the Northern states, whose aid might be expected, the resources were cut off from that quarter—others, however, lent their assistance, and the work went on as well as the magnitude of the undertaking, with so little knowledge of the climate and its vicissitudes of a distant coast, would lead to anticipate. The early colonists suffered much from inattention to the requisites of their new abode, and the white persons who accompanied them almost invariably fell victims to the diseases incident to this latitude. Perseverance, however, and a change of situation have shown the society that a residence on the coast of Africa may be made as comfortable to the blacks, as is one in America to their former masters.

A very large number have been carried from this country to the settlement at Messurado, prepared by the society, and every circumstance now operates to favour the belief that the blacks may there enjoy every comfort that good soil, favourable climates, wholesome order, and civil privileges can give. Means are now wanted to send hundreds of the coloured population of the South, who appeal for aid to escape the conscription of public opinion, and to enter upon an enjoyment of their rights as human beings, and it is clearly understood that every freed black removed, makes room for the emancipation of another slave; for it is now acknowledged, the holders of blacks in Maryland and Virginia are satisfied that their land may be more profitably tilled by free labour than by the eye service of slaves—and independently of these feelings, there are philanthropic individuals at the South who are ready to give ample drafts upon the funds of the society to colonize the blacks that they will liberate as soon as they know that they will be managed.

But the friends of humanity are otherwise concerned in this proposal than merely to send from our shores a given number of slaves, other equally important considerations, may be urged to stimulate to active exertions and liberal aid. The whole Western coast of Africa, it is known, was until within a few years, the *mart of slavery*, and an extended factory where the slave ship might procure its horrid freight, and the itinerant *flesh dealer* find a sale for his human commodities. The establishments of the British at Sierre Leone, and that of the Americans at the Missurado, has to a limited extent checked the horrid traffic; for two or three hundred miles on the coast, formerly the most frequented by slave ships, whence TEN THOUSAND human beings were deported annually, that trade has been entirely destroyed; not one is sold to slavery in the whole extent of the American and British territories. Nor is it to be understood that those of the country who formerly indulged in that infamous trade at those points now remove the place of traffic to a more favoured and less exposed part of the coast; it is understood, and should be considered as a sound argument in favour of colonizing the coast, that the colonists have found little or no difficulty in convincing the natives that they may make the products of their soil, and the slight labour of their hands vastly more productive than their merchandize of human flesh, and hence the first and most productive seeds of civilization.

But we would not mislead our readers into a belief that the slave trade has ceased in Africa. On the contrary, it is carried on in all its former vigour in parts distant from the two settlements noticed, and the armed vessels sent upon the coast by Great Britain and the United States have not succeeded, and never will succeed in any essential degree, in checking the traffic. The slave ships are built sharp, and loaded close and deep with human beings; they approach the coast in the rainy and tempestuous seasons when national ships cannot be continued there, and instead of being compelled to risk seizure during the dry season by long delays, cargoes of slaves are provided, and they are freighted and depart in a single night—these facts prove the total inefficiency of a naval force—nothing can check the trade but a few colonies; their inhabitants will keep from the coast the temptation to capture the poor wretches of the interior, and will soon bring those who do capture to a better sense of their own and neighbour's rights. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The annexed beautiful lines are given in an Albany paper, as an extract from J. G. Brooks' Poem, before the Phi Beta Kappa of Yale College:

I would not live, if life and love were vain,
If for the toil, the trial and the pain,
The restless anguish of these mortal hours,
No meed be offered in eternal bowers!
If holy faith be but a bigot's dream,
If heaven-ward hope be but a meteor's beam
Upon the vast waves of eternity—
Then, wherefore do we live, or wherefore die?
Wo—wo for man, if the rapacious tomb
Enwrap his spirit in eternal gloom!
If drear, unconscious nothingness await
The soul, beyond that dim and silent gate,
Where the worm banquets on the faded form,
Which no returning spark shall ever warm;
Then curs'd be hope for her beguiling strain!
Cursed be her fancies and her visions vain—
Cursed be the thee of life, whose worthless blossom
Drops, ne'er to spring again on earth's cold bosom!

The Reformed Dutch Church, in Crown street, will be re-opened by divine permission for public worship, on next Sabbath, by the Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, pastor elect of said church. Service to commence in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Nov. 18th, 1826.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CONCERT
OF THE
ST. CECELIA SOCIETY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st Instant.
AT THE MASONIC HALL.

PART I.

Symphony,	Gyrowetz.
Song. "The Anchor's weigh'd,"	Braham.
Nocturne, (Violin and Piano-Forte,)	Mustsberger.
Song. "Wully is a bonny Lad,"	J. Sanderson.
Glee. "Play gently on your reeds,"	M. P. King.
Finale,	Gyrowetz.

PART II.

Symphony,	Pleyel.
Duett, ("Now at Moonlight's Fairy hour,")	Thomas Thompson.
Trio, (Three Flutes)	Berbiguier.
Song. "The pang of Farewell," (from the Opera of Don Giovanni.)	Mozart.
Gipsy's Glee,	Reeve.
Finale,	Pleyel.

Doors open at seven o'clock, and Concert commences at half past seven.

ST. CECELIA SOCIETY.

The second public practising for the Season, will take place at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 21st inst. The committee for the distribution of tickets will attend at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday afternoon, from 4 until 6 o'clock. Where members are requested personally to apply for new tickets of membership, as the old tickets will not be received at the door. ☞Applicants for membership can leave their names with the committee on Monday afternoon.

BENJAMIN W. CLARK, Secretary.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Claxton, now lays off our Navy Yard. She arrived here on Thursday evening, in a short passage of fifty-hours from Norfolk. This vessel is destined to convey John Sergeant, Esq. to the congress at Panama.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel,	90	a 100
Rye,	72	a 75
Corn,	55	a 60
do. South,	50	a 53
Barley,	100	a 102
Oats,	45	a 50
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl.	5 1-4	a —
Rye,	4 1-4	a —
Corn Meal, hhd.	17 1-4	a 17½
bbl.	3 3-8	a —
Hams, Jersey and others,	12 1-2	a —
Feathers,	33	a 36
Fish, Mackarel, No. 1,	5 3-4	a —
No. 2,	4 3-4	a —
No. 3,	3 3-4	a —
Herrings, bbl.	none	
Shad,	none	
Pork, Jersey, Mess.	11	a 12
Penn.	10	a 11
Cheese,	8	a 9
Salt, Liverpool fine, bush.	40	a —
do. Ground,	44	a —
Turks Island,	51	a —
St. Ubes,	46	a —
Lisbon,	46	a —
Whiskey, hhds.	34	a —
—— bbls.	35	a —
Oil, Winter, Sperm,	75	a —
Summer, do.	70	a —
Common, do.	32	a 35
Liver, do.	10	a 13
Plaister of Paris, per ton,	3 3-8	a —

☞It may be worthy of notice that the above are the wholesale prices.

OBITUARY.

Died, suddenly of apoplexy, at his late residence near Downington, Chester County, on 3d day morning, the 7th inst. THOMAS PIM, in the 74th year of his age. Of whom it may be truly said, that pursuing the "noiseless tenor" of domestic life, he possessed in a very eminent degree that virtuous and benevolent character which secured to him the affectionate attachments of a wide circle of friends and neighbours. His loss will be long felt, and deeply deplored by those (and they were many) to whom the excellencies of his heart were known. His remains were interred in Friend's burying ground East Caln, attended by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends.

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst. by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. ALEXANDER DUTCH, to Miss BAITHINIA JACOBS.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. by Dr. James Abercrombie, Mr. JONATHAN P. WORRALL of Ridley, Delaware county, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Edward Lane, Esq. of this city.

On the 12th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, ANDREW WILLIS, M. D. to Miss SARAH E. HANNUM, both of Chester County.

On the 29th of October, by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. JOHN G. LOUGHERTY, of Upper Darby, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILKINSON, of Ridley Township, Delaware county.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. SAMUEL CUPPS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ELIZA YOUNG, of this city.

On the 31st ult. by Samuel Smith, Esq. at the house of Mary Eagle, JOHN FORD, of Philadelphia, to MARY NOLIN, of Brandywine.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, of Vincentown, Burlington Co. N. J. to Miss MARY KING, of Gloucester Co. New Jersey.

On the 24th ult. near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE KENNEDY, to Miss MARY, daughter of Samuel Gilmore, deceased. Napoleon is one of thirteen sons, who are all alive, and with his father and mother, were at the wedding; among them is a Washington, a Jefferson, a Monroe, a Jackson, a Citizen, a Return, an Ohio, &c.

DIED.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY SEMON, wife of Moses Semon, of pulmonary consumption, aged 32.

On Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock, of a short illness, ABRAHAM SCHRACK, jr. the only son of Abraham Schrack, aged 5 years.

On Tuesday morning, LEWIS P. CHESSMAN, son of Henry Chessman, aged 13.

On Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH PERINE, aged 54.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH M'CONNELL, wife of Mr. George M'Connell, aged 43.

On Tuesday, 14th inst. after a short illness, LETITIA COATES, second daughter of Samuel Coates, jr. aged 20.

On Saturday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARIA CORKRIN, wife of Mr. John Corkrin, aged 35.

On Thursday morning, in the 18th year of his age, BALTHAZER P. BAI[illegible]

On Saturday evening, the [illegible]th inst. LEONARD HOCKER, Shipwright, aged 25.

On Saturday morning last, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. HARRIET DIXEY, wife of Capt. Thomas Dixey, in the 36th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH LACE, wife of William Lace, aged 72.

On Monday evening, the 13th inst. CATHARINE SHANKLIN, aged 56.

On Tuesday morning, after a tedious and distressing illness, CHARLES DAVIS MECASKEY, in the 4th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZA SAVILLE, aged 36.

On Sunday morning, the 12th inst. THOMAS HARVEY HURST, son of J. H. Hurst, Esq. aged 17 years and 4 months.

On the evening of the 15th inst. Mr. JACOB COLLADAY, after a protracted and painful illness which he bore with christian resignation and fortitude, in the 70th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst. ALICE FERGUSON TANNER, daughter of Benjamin Tanner, aged six years and eight days.

On the 27th ult. in Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. ANN PARKER, in her 30th year, a native of Philadelphia, and for the last three years attached to Mr. Caldwell's Company.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	37	29	66
New-York,	51	55	106
Baltimore,	13	17	30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

[illegible]

CLEARANCES.

[illegible]

CIRCUS.

BENEFIT OF Mr. BUCKLEY, CLOWN.

This Evening Nov. 18, Performance to commence with a New Grand Entree. [illegible] DONALD and PATTY. [illegible] the REVIEW; or the Wags of Windsor. [illegible] 'The life, Parentage and [illegible] of Caleb Quotem,' and 'the Royal Visitors, or London in an uproar.'

Valuable Farm and Mills.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the [illegible] of December next, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, [illegible] acres [illegible] rate land, 30 of which is wood land, situate in [illegible] township, Chester county, near [illegible] adjoining lands of Samuel Davis, Thomas [illegible] and others, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a grist and saw mill, [illegible] a variety of apple trees. Any person wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will be shown it by applying to the subscriber,

JOHN COFFMAN.

Nov. 18—4t*

United States' Institution

For the Cure of Impediments of Speech,

At No. 187 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Founded A. D. 1817, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN.

TWELVE years have elapsed since Mr. Chapman discovered the *true cause* of stammering, and the method by which he effected a permanent cure [illegible]

Letters post paid will be immediately attended to.

The Agents appointed by Mr. & Mrs. Chapman are as follows, viz.

Rev. H. G. Uffird, A. M. No. 346 Broadway, New York.

Mr. G. S. Parker, No. 30 Calvert street, Baltimore.

REFERENCES.

The following named gentlemen have been witnesses of several cures which have recently been effected in the Institution, on persons whom they had previously seen when afflicted with a distressing impediment of Speech: viz.

Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. late President of the Princeton College, Rev. Jas. P. Wilson, D. D. Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D. Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D. Rev. Ch. R. Demmé, D. D. Rev. James Wiltbank, Thomas C. James, M. D. Professor of Midwifery, W. E. Horner, M. D. Adj. Professor of Anatomy, Geo. McClellan, M. D. Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College, Thos. Sergeant, M. D. John Rush, M. D. Gideon Humphrey, M. D. Harvey Klapp, M. D. John D. Thomas, M. D. Jonas Preston, M. D. Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of the City, Joseph Reed, Esq. Recorder of the city of Phila. Robt. Wharton, Esq. late mayor of the city.

John Bacon, Esq. City Treasurer, John Sergeant, Esq. [illegible] Thos. Bradford, Jun. Esq. John Goodman, Esq. Wm. Duane, Esq. Alderman, Wm. Milnor, Esq. [illegible] Benjamin Tucker, John Greener, Henry M. Zollickoffer, John W. Duane, Joseph James, Wm. Mason Walmsley, [illegible] E. Weis, Anth. M. Buckley, John W. Chapman, [illegible] Joseph Yerrah, M. D. John Moore, M. D. James B. Emendorf, M. D. [illegible] Otis, Nathan Bunker, Charles Roberts.

Nov. 18—lamtf

GRAPHIC LATHE.

THE Subscriber having very much improved his lathe offers numerous specimens of its work on gold and silver watch cases to those who wish such ornaments upon case backs that are plain. Many persons having called who examined the work while the lathe was positively incomplete, are solicited to call again, now that it is nearer perfection.

On the above lathe all the different degrees of oval, between a perfectly straight line and circle, are described. Triangles, Squares, and Arches are also formed; all of which when turned into each other, (each distinct figure revolved until it multiplies itself so as to cover the whole back of the watch case,) produce a variety of curious and beautiful devices. Price 1 50.

B. F. BAKER,

Nov 18—3t 193 North Third, above Vine street.

LEBANON.

JOHN PASCAL tenders his thanks to his friends for the favours hitherto bestowed on him, and at the same time, acquaints them that he has removed to LEBANON, at the S. E. corner of Tenth and South streets, where he will be happy to see them at all times, and to attend to their commands. His bar is stored with the choicest Liquors, and Relishes of all kinds may be had [illegible]

Fortune's Home Forever!!

SPLENDID Prizes may be had, at almost any rate, at the Lucky Office, No. 120 Chesnut street, which is the permanent abode of Dame Fortune. Adventurers are invited to take a chance for the Grand Capitals of

$100,000	$50,000
30,000	25,000
20,000	15,000
10,000	5,000
4,500	3,000, &c.

And many others amounting to nearly HALF A MILLION of DOLLARS, which will be shortly distributed. Tickets and Shares, in the greatest variety for sale at Fortune's Home, F. CANFIELD'S Office, No. 120 Chesnut street.

Orders for Tickets promptly attended to. oct 28

WHAT WAS EXPECTED!!

7. 39. 48. a prize of 4000 Dollars

IN a whole Ticket in the 48th Class Union Canal and the *highest prize* sold any where in Pennsylvania, was sold at the matchless Lucky La Fayette office to a store keeper, and we paid the Lucky holder his FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS down CASH on the spot in ten minutes after the Lottery drew!!!! And the Lucky holder of 7. 48. 54. another handsome prize sold by us called at the same time, and we paid him his prize money without one cent of discount!!!!!! [illegible] KENNEDY & Co. 48 South 3d street, at the "Lucky Lafayette Office," [illegible] KENNEDY & Co. paid the cash for them all the moment demanded! Nov 18—3t

"For Prizes go to Conine's."

IN the Union Canal Lottery which Drew on last Wednesday he had the pleasure of dealing out several of the handsome prizes, the holders of which are invited to call for their Cash. Those who wish to secure Tickets in the next Class can do so at scheme price of $4, shares in proportion, by calling on

CONINE,

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET,—THIS DAY.

The University Lottery which Draws on the day contains a Capital of $30,000 for $6. The Odd and Even Lottery which draws on Tuesday next contains a Capital of $10,000 for $6. The Connecticut State Lottery which draws on Wednesday next contains a Capital of $ 6,000 for $3.

☞Orders from the country for Tickets or Shares in the current Lotteries always meet prompt attention, addressed to W. C. CONINE, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Nov. 18—3t

preserved by a special operation of nature: for on the forehead, and in the neck of the seeming statue, two deep stains rendered the fact of Ewald's violent death unquestionable. But he had presence of mind enough to suppress his agitation, and affecting to believe the inn-keeper exhibited, as he supposed himself, a strange piece of ancient sculpture, gave him a much larger sum than had been expected, even from a nobleman of his own munificence, and carried off the prize. But he caused it to be conveyed to Berlin without noise, and made it no subject of conversation among his attendants.

Count Lieuwen's return to the metropolis was always followed by banquets given to his friends, and on this occasion he celebrated his arrival among them by inviting the chief nobility, and all the military officers who had shared and survived his campaigns. After supper, before any had departed, he spoke of a rare specimen of sculpture which he had reserved for their last regale. "You, all know," said he, "my tender affection for Ewald de Lichtenstein, my regret for his untimely loss, and wishing to preserve his memory, I you think will agree with me to erect a monument, if we could decorate it with a representation of him, suitable to his merits and his fate. But though we all know his merits, where shall we find an artist able to give a symbol of his death, since we know neither the time nor circumstance?"

The Count cast his eyes round the table as he spoke, and met approving and earnest looks from all his companions, except one, whose head was averted.—"But," he added, rising after a short pause, "I think I have found a statue sufficient itself for his monument."

A curtain drawn aside discovered the bronze statue of Ewald, lying on a bier composed of black turf. A silence of surprise and awe was followed by acclimations of wonder at the exquisite symmetry of the figure, and at the expression of the countenance, so nearly resembling its usual character, except in the half closed eyes and lids, parted as in the pangs of death. Some gathered round to observe the accurate folds of the drapery, and recognize every part of his travelling apparel. "There is even the shape of the seal ring he wore upon his finger," said one of the spectators, "and here is the ribbon he received the day before he departed, from the King—but where is the Cross of the black Eagle?"

"In his grave," replied Count Lieuwen, fixing his eyes on a guest who had never spoken. That guest was Dufflen, the senior officer superceeded by Ewald. He suddenly lifted up his head and answered—"*It is not!*" The terrible sound of his voice, the decision of his words, made the assembly fall back from him, leaving him alone standing opposite the corpse. His features wrought a few instants in convulsions, and his lips moved in unconscious mutterings. "Then (said a voice from among the groupe) the murderer robbed him of the Cross!"

"No, no—I robbed him of nothing—he robbed me of my place and honor, and of that cross which I might have earned at Altheim. We met alone—we were man to man; it was night, but I won the cross fairly, and now let him take it back."

The self accused murderer made a desperate effort to throw it from his breast, and fell with his whole weight, and a laugh of madness, at the foot of the bier. The crowd raised him, but he spoke no more. His last words were truth, as subsequent enquiry proved. Accident or a hope of vengence had led him to the neighborhood of Ewald's village; they had met on the road, and fatal opportunity completed Dufflen's guilt. He was buried under the scaffold, and the Bronze Statue remained a monument of Ewald's fate and of retributive justice.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

During the late war the inhabitants of a hamlet bordering the Ocean, in one of the Northern counties of England were disturbed during the night by the sound of a heavy cannonade. Some few who ventured to the cliffs, perceived by the flashing of the guns, two ships desperately engaged, one of which by the sudden flash and darkness that succeeded it, they supposed must have blown up. In the morning the beach was searched, and the body of a young man found with his cutlass still firmly grasped in his hand. Nothing was ever discovered who or what those ships were, and as a storm almost immediately followed the battle, the probability is that the remaining ship, through her shattered condition foundered in it. These circumstances were related to me by one of the peasantry of that country. The idea struck me that he might be a countryman. It seemed like sacrilege to neglect him, and I vowed, as I left the spot, that he should not sleep unsung.

O. B.

THE SEAMAN'S GRAVE.

On a lone beach that cliffs o'erhung,
And where oft broke the bois'trous wave,
And where the sea mew's wild shriek rung,
That wild spot was the Sailor's grave.

A mound of sand had once been thrown
O'er where his corse were beaten lay;
Yet now that spot is scarcely known,
For that lone mound is wash'd away.

A fragment from the neighbouring rock
Now marks the wandering seaman's bed;
And it alone has stood the shock
Of breakers dashing o'er his head.

And now the village maids and swains,
When twilight softens, round that spot
Oft seek his grave and swell their strains
Of feeling for his hapless lot.

And when the peaceful circle 's formed
Around the cottage fire side,
Their sires oft tell how cannon stormed
The night that unknown Sailor died.

Long had the sun sunk in the west,
And night had drawn her sable shroud,
When a light gleam'd on Ocean's breast,
And cannons too were pealing loud.

Flash after flash was darting then,
And peal after peal was rolling,
When 'mid the blaze was dimly seen,
Two proud barks in battle toiling.

But soon, alas! that fight was o'er,
For one bright flash and sudden flame,
And one tremendous horrid roar,
Told that a bark was rent amain.

The fight was o'er, the waves were dark
That lately did so horrid gleam;
And but one poor disabled bark
Remained where two had lately been.

And when the sun threw his broad light
O'er whitened spray and dark blue wave,
Nought than told of the Ocean fight,
But him who here had found a grave.

The dark waves were that Sailor's bier,
And here to this beach they bore him;
But no kind friend or comrade dear,
Had that Tar weeping o'er him.

Yes, there was stretched that hardy form
That seemed as if 'twas made to bear
The very brunt of war's fierce storm,
Such manly strength was pictured there.

Tho' mid the surf he dead was lying,
Yet manly beauty deck'd his brow;
And the smile on his lips playing
Did still defiance sternly vow.

His hand held yet the sabre bright,
That he'd late so bravely wielded;
It seemed that in that horrid fight,
'Twas grasped, to be never yielded.

But cold is now that seaman's form,
And that bold spirit too has fled,
That bore him fearless mid the storm
Of battle's tide so dark and dread.

Years now have past yet none can tell
The [illegible] by that sinking bark,
Or cause that made the bosom swell,
Of him that met a fate so dark.

But sleep thee, Sailor, 'neath the wave
That's breaking o'er thy humble tomb,
And oft the bold will seek thy grave,
To mourn thy sad untimely doom.

OCEAN BARD.

QUICKSILVER.—The most productive quicksilver mine in the world is at Idria, in Carniola, in the dominions of the emperor of Austria. This mine has been worked four hundred years, and is seven hundred feet deep. The good ores contain from 70 to 75 per cent. of pure quicksilver; and the mercury is sometimes found in a pure state issuing in a slender stream from some fissure in the rocks.—The ore, after being pounded and washed, is placed over a furnace in the roasting oven, where the action of the fire separates the quicksilver from the other substances; it rises sublimated along with the smoke, and passes through winding flues until it cools and descends into hollows made to receive it. The quicksilver is then packed in sheep or goat skin bags. The mine now employs 400 hands, (in its flourishing state it gave bread to 1,200 men,) produces annually 336,000 pounds of quicksilver, and yields a profit to the government of $90,000.

In 1803 a fire originated in the wood work of the mine, and for five weeks the flames raged in the bowels of the earth with the greatest fury; when the shafts were opened, the smoke, filled with mercurial and sulphureous exhalations, rolled forth and struck down every one that came within its reach. As a last resource, the director turned in a stream of water and allowed it to flow two days; in the course of the second day, in consequence of the production of steam, or the kindling of inflamable air, an explosion took place which shook the mountain, rent the huts of the miners, started houses farther off from their foundations, and made the panic-struck inhabitants fly in dismay; it was a splendid artificial earthquake. The fire was extinguished, but it required two years to pump out the water. It was carried off into the river Idria, and contained so much vitriol and iron that every fish disappeared from the river, except the eel, which bids defiance to every thing but actual broiling or roasting.

Mr. Russell, from whose "tour" the foregoing facts have been collected, descended into the mine by one of the inclined shafts, where there are successive flights of steps all the way, as regular as in a private dwelling.—He says it is necessary for the visitor to leave behind watches, rings, snuff boxes, &c. which would infallibly be affected by the quicksilver. Two fashionable ladies, who went down during the congress in the neighborhood of Laybach, returned, the one with her gold watch converted into a tin trinket, and the fair cheeks and neck of the other were made black by the sulphur. Some of the mining operations produce trembling fits and convulsions, and the mercury generally discolors and destroys the teeth. The wages of the miners are very small; they are always in a state of destitution, and their lives are short.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—On perusing your paper of the 10th inst. I observed a selection of various vegetable productions of enormous size, weight, &c. which induced me to send you the following production of one stalk of corn, which I and many others saw and considered a natural curiosity.

Mr. Thomas H. Tatlow, near New Castle, Del. pulled from one stalk of Indian corn, seventeen well formed ears of corn, directly out of the top of the stalk, in a bunch; each ear was completely silked, and about 4 inches from the end of the ears the silk of each twined and blended together so as to fasten the whole at the top, which made them inseperable. Being also fastened at the buts in one knob—the middle ear was the longest, about eight inches, and the others about six. Each ear had four rows of grains. Unfortunately they were pulled rather too soon; consequently they have withered and lost much of their original beauty and curiosity. But I presume they are still hanging in the house of Mr. Tatlow yet. If the above curiosity will add to the world of curiosities, you are welcome to insert it in your very useful and instructing paper. A SUBSCRIBER.

New Castle, Nov. 12th, 1826.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—As a supplement to the communication which was inserted in the Evening Post of the 4th inst. respecting the cure of stammering, I take the liberty to add the following: Whereas, stammering generally proceeds, that persons attempt to speak quicker than they are able to think, therefore let such persons think first over what they intend to speak, and after that let them pronounce the words very slow, syllable after syllable; and if they find any difficulty in this, let them sing the same in a slow manner, until they can pronounce without difficulty, and after that proceed with slow speaking.

The above advice has been given by the writer repeatedly, to such persons, with the best effect, and without any compensation.—Therefore he sympathises with your *friend to the unfortunate*, and hopes that further impositions upon the public, may hereafter be prevented; any more enticing certificates, yet to be published, notwithstanding.

PHYSICUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—There is now in this city a female preacher, whose manner of preaching has attracted the attention of a large number of the most respectable of the religious community, and notwithstanding she desires it may not be the case, the places where she intends to preach are generally crowded to excess.

The orthodoxy of her doctrine, sound reasoning, and eloquence are calculated to carry conviction to the mind unprejudiced as to the *manner* in which the truth is proclaimed; it is true she is opposed by many of the enlightened and religious people of various denominations, who think themselves supported in their opinions by a passage in the scriptures, that women ought not to preach, there are, however, various passages in scripture where women have supported the truth of the Gospel in many respects, and by their utmost perseverance and prudent zeal, and have obtained the blessing of their God. It is not my intention to contend this point: for myself I can receive instruction when the truth is preached, solid argument advanced, and scriptural doctrine revealed, whether it is proclaimed in the eloquent and elegant language of a learned preacher, or in the simple discourse of a pious and sensible woman who is capable of the task she engages in.

You will perceive, Messrs. Editors, from what I have said I am favorable to the preaching of this woman. I have on several occasions listened with delight, and trust have been edified and instructed by her preaching; but have to regret that in one or two instances she has manifested a disposition contrary to humility and meekness, necessary to the cause (more especially in her sex) which she has espoused, by abruptly breaking off from her discourse to remark, in an unchristian like and angry tone, regarding a supposed or real disturbance, which must always be expected in a large assemblage of people crowded together, and also in directing her remarks personally to certain classes of individuals, whom she fancies have offended her or are prejudicial against her preaching; this was especially the case on the evening of Saturday last, when she indulged freely in this mode of speaking; her countenance was completely distorted by rage and anger, and her words, which were uttered with the utmost vehemence of manners, were a direct and personal attack on individuals present; and whilst she appeared before the audience any thing but the humble submissive preacher of the Gospel she said she desired to be, even her friends and the reflecting part of the audience looked with the greatest surprise and regret, at what they beheld, and those who heard for the first time could not than otherwise be disgusted.

As this lady certainly possesses talents more than ordinary, and in many respects bears the humility of a christian, and her desire seems to be to win souls to Christ, as such it is her duty and it is certainly commendable to be zealous in the cause, but it is also her duty to avoid injuring it by imprudence, and it is probably the most ineffectual way to remove the prejudices which she should know does exist in the minds of many, and which is evidently the cause of those highly improper remarks alluded to, made in anger, which belongs not to the christian religion.

These suggestions arise and are made from friendly motives, and from a friend who desires her welfare in the sacred cause in which she has engaged. R.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, COMMUNICATIONS, AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING, Received at No. 113 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

LITERARY.

Barton's Poems, in a neat 12mo. vol. have just been issued from the press of Munroe & Francis, of Boston. Bernard Barton is of the Society of Friends in England; and many detached pieces of his poetry have been occasionally presented to the American public in our literary periodicals.

An elegant little work just published, entitled "Russian Tales," by our zealous and enterprising townsmen Messrs. H. C. Carey & I. Lea. These Tales are translated from the Russian into French by Count Xaver de Meistre, and from the latter into English by a gentleman of this city—a person deservedly esteemed for his genius and taste.

The seventh number of the New Series of the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences has just appeared, and contains a variety of papers, of which a very favourable opinion is expressed by the proper judges. The appendix of intelligence comprises the whole of Dr. David Barry's celebrated Memoir on the Motion of the Blood in the Veins, which was read by the author, last year, before the Academy of Sciences at the Institute of France.

Dr. Dewees's work on the Diseases of Females, will be published during the present month.

Mr. James Maxwell of this city, will shortly publish a work, entitled "Philosophy of the Human Voice, by James Rush, M. D."—It is said that Dr. Rush, in this work has invented a scale by which the intonation of the human voice can be measured, both as regards degrees and quantity, and their proper adaptation to the expression of various passions and sentiments easily and correctly ascertained.

It is said in the Savannah Republican, that there are at this time fifteen vols. of MSS. shut up in the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, relating to the Colonial History of Georgia, from its first settlement down to the Revolutionary War. Many of these Manuscripts are from the pen of Gen. Oglethorpe, the founder of that State.

A piece of intelligence, which, if true, is of the highest possible interest to the historian and to literature in general, has been received from Pisa (Italy.) It is asserted, that the learned Abbe Rosch, who is employed in the Library there, has discovered, in a Capuchin Convent, fifteen of the lost books of Livy, which have been a *desideratum* for so many years.

On First day last the venerable Elias Hicks again gratified with his presence his numerous friends in this city. In the morning he visited Friends' Meeting in Arch street, which, before the usual time of assembling was filled to overflowing.—In the afternoon he visited Green street Meeting, which was likewise filled before the usual time and thousands remained in the yard, who could not possibly get within the walls.—At both Meetings he was greatly favoured, and delivered long and instructive discourses, bearing the testimony of piety and brotherly love consistent with his long life of christian benevolence.

At a meeting of our citizens held on the 8th inst. Mathew Carey in the chair, a committee was appointed to "report upon the expediency of opening a subscription throughout the Union, to raise funds for building or purchasing a vessel of war, and presenting the same to the Greeks to indemnify them for the loss of the one they have been deprived of by mismanagement in New-York."

The Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, of the Episcopal church, and the Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway, of the Presbyterian church, have recently been elected Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, in the places of Moses Levy, Esq. and the Hon. Joseph B. M'Kean, deceased.

From the 8th to the 10th of November, 14 boats, carrying together 311 tons of coal, left Mount Carbon for Philadelphia. In about the same period 21 boats arrived. Five of these were loaded with merchandize, three with salt, one fish and salt, one with bricks, and eleven were without lading.

Dr. Mease of this city, has offered to the Councils two hundred volumes of books, towards forming a Library for the use of the citizens of Western Philadelphia, upon condition that the city provide a room for their reception. The Doctor offers to furnish a librarian for the first year, and he is of the opinion that the library will be extensive in a short time—he suggests to the Councils an appropriation of a room in the marble house at the Centre square.

The ship Charleston, which arrived at New York on Saturday, brought Capt. Evans and 3 of the crew of the late brig Ariel; they were taken from schooner New Sophronia. The Ariel, bound from Havanna to Gibraltar, was capsized by a hurricane on the 31st of September, and before she righted, the cabin boy Edwin Gillard, of this city, was drowned. The crew five in number remained on the wreck 5 days, without any drink and with nothing to eat except a few raw tiger fish; when they were taken off by the New Sephronia, Capt. Bray, they were nearly exhausted; Henry James and Samuel Baker died soon after, the remainder recovered. Allen Bradley, Jos. S. Read, A. Anderson, Robert Halbet, were put on board the Elizabeth of Bath bound to Martinique; the rest of the crew arrived in the Charleston.

The supercargo of the brig Delight, of Philadelphia, which was seized in a Mexican port in consequence of the want of the Mexican Consul's certificate to the invoices, writes from Sisal, October 27, not only corroborating the seizure of the vessel, but the confiscation of the cargo also. He had appealed from the decision and was determined to carry the appeal to the capital in case of the decree of the inferior tribunal was not reversed. This subject having produced great excitement in this city, it is understood that a formal representation was made to the government at Washington, and that instructions have been given to the American minister at Mexico peremptorily to demand the restoration of the cargo, the vessel having already been released.

Philadelphia city contained 1,621 taxables in 1741, and has 11,120 in the present year. The county, as it stood in 1741, when it included the whole county of Montgomery and and a part of Bucks, contained 8,422 taxables—the return of the same, for 1826, is 22,980. That district called the Northern Liberties has increased from 150 to 7,996—and Southwark, &c. from 78 to 3,349. Philadelphia still grows rapidly. The product of its manufactures is many millions annually. Its market for the supply of provisions, is perhaps, the neatest, the best, and the cheapest in the world.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states that the Canal around the Falls of the Ohio, towards the making of which Congress appropriated a hundred thousand dollars, is rapidly under way, one thousand men being employed in the excavation, and the season having been highly favourable to their operations.

An applicaton by the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Colonization Society, has been made to the legislature for assistance in their philanthropic views. It is ascertained that there are many people of colour in New-Jersey willing and ready to embark for the colony, if adequate means are provided.

At a late term of Mercer circuit court, in Kentucky, an action for slander, in which Miss Matilda Bohon was plantiff, and James Cardwell, defendant, was tried. The jury, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict for the plantiff for three thousand dollars damages.

A spirit is stirring in Louisiana which promises great public good. No state can be better fitted for the making of profitable canals, and several are projected—especially one from New-Orleans to lake Barataria, which will much facilitate the trade with Mexico, and materially tend to strengthen our south western frontier.

The grand jurors of the county of Williamson, in Tennessee, have made a presentment, in which they state that there is nothing in the recent duel between Gen. Houston and Gen. White, to impair the public confidence in the former, and they therefore recommend him as a fit person to be the next governor of the state.

There has been another large sale of domestic manufactures at Boston—especially of cloths and cassimeres, blankets and carpetings. The amount of such goods now made in the United States, exceeds the belief of even those who have most attended to the progress of our manufactures.

In the college at Amherst, in Massachusetts, the whole number of students is 170.—Seniors 24; juniors 40; sophomores 55; and freshmen 51. Besides the students from this state, there are several from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina.

Such is the state of excitement on the subject of mad dogs in the city of Lancaster, Pa. that the Mayor has issued a proclamation "enjoining it upon the citizens to confine their dogs for the space of thirty days." A great number of dogs have been bitten, and the Lancaster Journal recommends to parents to keep their smaller children from the street for a few days.

About nine years since, the town of Worcester, Mass. purchased a farm of about 230 acres, on which to employ the town paupers. On this, every one who is able, is required to labor, and by the products of the farm they have reduced the expense of their support from $2,000 to about seven hundred.

At the late Cattle show at Carlisle in this State, the most curious part of the exhibition was the equipage of Mr. Oyster, who appeared in a neat carriage drawn by two fine Elks, male and female, and a horse. The noble Sussex Bull presented by Col. J. H. Powell to the Agricultural society of Carlisle, was present.

The distance from Washington City to Buffalo by the proposed National Road, is only 366 miles—the distance by the present travelled road is 700. A meeting has been held at Buffalo, for the purpose of co-operating with the general government in the establishment of the contemplated road.

A person by the name of Silas D. Reed starved himself to death on the 3d instant, in the prison at Raleigh, North Carolina. He was fifteen days in accomplishing his end. He was charged with having forged papers for the purpose of receiving from the War Department, pensions allowed to other persons by government.

The editor of the Knoxville Inquirer promises to publish a "large manuscript," written by the late James S. Gaines, on the subject of Astronomy. He says it is an attempt to overthrow the modern and popular theory of that science, and to establish, in its stead, a totally different and entirely new one."

The Village Record says, "The borough of West Chester is rapidly growing and improving. Within seven years the number and value of our dwelling houses have doubled, and strange as it may seem, houses are more difficult to be got now than then. Population is pressing upon us. Industry and business come with it, and all are welcome."

THANKSGIVING.—The celebration of this good old fashioned autumnal festival will be observed more extensively than usual the present year. The times fixed for its observance are in Maine, 30th Nov.—New-Hampshire, 16th Nov.—Massachusetts, 30th Nov.—Rhode Island, 30th Nov.—Connecticut, 16th Nov.—Vermont, 30th Nov.—New York, 6th Dec.—New Jersey, 7th Dec.—Ohio, 30th Nov.

A MOST SINGULAR CASE!

The Kentucky Gazette states, that Mr. Samuel Moody was taken lifeless out of the river at Woodbury, Ky. about two weeks ago, and every exertion to restore life proved in vain. He was considered drowned past all recovery; his grave was dug and he was prepared for burial: on attempting to place him in the coffin he sprung up and with an oath declared he would not be buried, that he would not die for two years. The grave was filled, and at a moment when all thoughts of his burial was over, he fainted and recovered no more. This case proves in the strongest terms the necessity of exertions for a long time to restore persons drowned—if instead of attempting to bury Mr. Moody his friends had continued the rules for restoration, which are advised in such cases, it is almost certain he would have recovered.

METHODISTS.—By a statement published in the Christian Advocate, prepared from the minutes of the British conferences, and of the several American conferences, it appears that the total number of members of the Wesleyan Methodist societies throughout the world, is 647,319, exclusive of the regular travelling preachers who are steadily employed in the work of the ministry. Of this number 360,800 are under the care of the American conferences; of the remaining 286,519, the members in Great Britain are 231,045; in Ire and 25,514, and in foreign stations 32,960. In Great Britain there are 814 preachers; in Ireland 138; in foreign countries 152; and in the American connection, 1,406, making a total throughout the world of 2,511.

PATENT BELLS, for churches, &c. made of a bar of cast steel, shaped in the form of a triangle, and suspended by one of the angles in a wooden frame, are exhibiting in New York; the hammer or clapper being attached to the frame, and moved, so as to strike the triangle by a wheel and rope in the usual mode of bell ringing. The value of the improvement consists in its *economy*. One of the common kind of bells cost at least *seventy-five* per cent. more than one of these, having a sound equal to it in every respect, whether as it regards its tone, its prolongation, or the extent of its reach. The weight of the patent bell is almost one-fifth less than that of the other; the expense of hanging it is but a mere trifle, and the ringing occasions not the slightest shock or injury to the steeple or building in which it is placed. It is believed that its advantages will be manifest to the trustees of churches, and other persons having occasion to procure bells, if they will take the trouble to give it an examination.

A HINT AT OLD BACHELORS.

The Committee appointed by the Rockingham Agricultural Society, in New Hampshire, to examine the farms in that county, in their report of the condition of one, owned and cultivated by an *Old Bachelor*, have the following paragraph:

"This farm appears to be cultivated with great care, and much good judgment in agriculture; but the Committee are of opinion, that the owner is in fault in one essential particular; and they hope that an indirect allusion to it will be sufficient for him to correct the error. There is no commodity on a farm so useful, or so pleasing to the farmer—nothing in this life, on which he can so safely rest his hopes of comfort in future years, as a company of healthy, robust and promising boys. A farmer rarely succeeds well without a wife. A solitary journey is always a tiresome and cheerless one."

PRINTING.

Any improvement connected with this engine of intellect and freedom is of universal interest, and in this country especially, is fully appreciated. The January No. of the Revue Encyclopedique, describes a new kind of *stereotype*, the invention of Mr. Schefelder, of Munich, who introduced Lithography. A sheet of common printing paper is covered to the depth of half a line, with a suitably earthly mixture, which being properly moistened, acquires the consistency of paste. It is then placed upon the platten of a common printing press, and the form of type without ink is pressed upon it. This produces a mould, into which, when dried upon a stone, melted metal is poured, and a casting obtained from it containing the characters in sufficient distinctness and relief for the usual stereotype printing.

In the State of Ohio, the name of Bloomfield, as given to a county and town, occurs five times; Canaan, four; Centre, five; Clinton, seven; Concord, eight; Fairfield, nine; German five; Franklin, sixteen; Greene, eighteen; Harrison, sixteen; Jackson, eighteen; Liberty, eleven; Madison, nineteen; Milford, six; Monroe, twenty; Orange, six; Oxford, seven; Perry, fifteen; Pike, nine; Pleasant, seven; Richland, ten; Salem, thirteen; Springfield thirteen; Troy, six; Union, twenty seven; Washington, twenty two; Wayne, twenty—And this is not all; the changes are rung on almost every name, with the suffixes, ville, field, burgh, and others.—Thus we have Waynesville, Waynesburgh, Waynesfield; Jacksonville, Jacksonburgh; Franklinton. And then comes the prefix New, as New Liberty, New Madison, New Salem. It not unfrequently happens, indeed, that two adjoining counties have each a town of the same name, and bordering upon the same line; thus, you have but a single step from Madison in Pickaway county, to Madison in Franklin county, these towns being only separated by a line; and so of others.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the N. Y. American complains that his daughter has been to a "fashionable boarding school" three years, and is solving problems in algebra, and yet she cannot solve a sum in the rule of three—He says she knows something about ancient history, but has not "got to modern history yet"—she can neither speak nor write English, but then she is studying French and Italian—and she cannot go to school in the afternoon in the same dress she wore in the morning!

POLITICALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter from a correspondent, dated in Guayaquil, August 31st, has this important paragraph:—

"A conspiracy has been discovered at Lima, directed against the Liberator Bolivar. Among the conspirators were some of the principal chiefs of Peru, who were all immediately arrested, and put in close confinement the instant the plot was discovered by the authorities.

"What connection there may be between the present plot, and some singular rumours in Chili, I am unable to say, but one thing appears to be understood, that the communication between the countries is likely to be suspended as far as relates to Peruvian and Chilian vessels.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Legislature during the past week have made a moderate progress in the business before them. A proposition has been started for making some alteration in the Delaware river fisheries. The Treasurer's accounts have been approved by both Houses, and the finances of the state have been prudently managed by that officer, the satisfaction of the Legislature has been expressed in his favour by a unanimous re-appointment. A committee of the House have before them, the subject of investing the surplus monies in the Treasury in some productive stock. The bill for the revision of the Judiciary system has not yet been decisively acted on and some doubts exist respecting its final passage in its present shape. A bill for giving a *per diem* allowance to Jurors, when summoned to attend courts, has been introduced, but its passage is somewhat uncertain. The only Bank Bill on file, has been dismissed, as also as that for vesting the estates of habitual drunkards in the hand of guardians, and that authorising limited partnerships, (important perhaps to manufacturers) has been finally rejected. A new township has been created in the county of Cape May. Divorce bills are increasing and half a dozen applications of that description are as yet undecided. A bill has been reported for ceding land in Monmouth county, to the U. States, for the erection of two Light Houses, the state to exercise a jurisdiction over the same, as far as relates to the service of process. Petitions continue to be offered, in favor of the state subscribing to the canal, uniting the Delaware and Raritan rivers; and more than 1,000 persons have petitioned for this purpose. The committee as yet have come to no decision on the subject. The N. J. Lombard and Protection Company, as also the Board of Directors, have laid a strong representation of their case before the Legislature and ask a restoration of their charter, and a return of their bonus. No report has as yet been had thereon. A resolution has been submitted, for taxing bonds and mortgages, another for limiting the elections in the state to one day.—A bill for extending the jurisdiction of Justices, by authorizing them to take acknowledgements, &c. has been presented. And the members of the House again talk of having an adjourned session, although it was last week decided against. Business begins to thicken upon the files, and if no adjournment takes place, the succeeding week will give birth to much important legislation over the state.

In Joint meeting of the Legislature, on the 9th inst. Dr. Ephraim Bateman, of Cumberland county, (Vice-President of council,) was appointed a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq.; and also, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote, we understand, was a very close one; Attorney General Frelinghuysen, the opposing candidate, having received 28 votes, and Mr. Bateman, including his own vote, only 29. At the same time John L. Harris, Esq. was appointed Mayor of the city of Burlington.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Colombia, capt. Graham, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 17th of October.

The revenue from the customs in England, was about 700,000*l.* less than in the corresponding quarter of 1825. At Liverpool, the diminution was about 90,000*l.*—The total decrease of the British revenue in the year ended Oct. 10th, compared with the preceding year, was 3,236,000*l.*

The Paris papers state that large re-inforcements of troops have been ordered from Russia to the Persian frontiers.

Mr. Canning remained at Paris.

Michael Kelly, the celebrated comedian had died in France. Talma, the tragedian, was at the point of death.

Lord Cochrane was said to be at Messina, under the name of Baring.

The Russian Gen. Count Benningsen, died at Hanover Oct. 3.

Mr. Gallatin had gone with his family to pass a few weeks of the recess of business at Paris. Perhaps he was not unwilling to see for himself, and we know no one more able to see clearly, how the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Canning, might occupy his time there.

The health of the Duke of York, the heir to the throne, had become almost hopeless.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 6th Sept. says, "It is estimated that the late fire destroyed 10,000 houses in the richest quarter. The estimate is probably exaggerated, and the total loss is estimated at three hundred millions of piastres. The Sultan directed the efforts to extinguished it with great energy. The Turks affirm that not more than 300 men perished.

In Ireland, Mr. Hume, a quaker gentleman, has been brutally murdered, and robbed of considerable property. He resided at Rockhill, in the county of Roscommon, and was very rich.

The American ambassador, Mr. Hughes, arrived at Brussels on the 21st September.

A proclamation has been issued by the Emperor Nicholas, on the occasion of his coronation, granting a general pardon to all persons accused of crimes against the state.

The Livery of the city of London, are about to take into consideration the effect of the Corn Laws. They have required the Lord Mayor to call a Common Hall for the purpose, and also take into consideration the extravagance of ministers, the general condition of the country, and the propriety of petitioning parliament to abolish the Corn Laws, and to enforce retrenchment.

The packet ship Alexander, West, had arrived in the short passage of 17 days from Philadelphia.

The French papers state that the Persians have made considerable advances towards the Russian frontiers, and succeeded in exciting revolt in two out of three Musselmen provinces belonging to Russia. The Persian invasion was assuming a more formidable appearance than was expected, and in consequence the Emperor Nicholas was making preparations for carrying on the campaign vigorously.

Trade continued to improve in several parts of England.

The coronation of Nicholas as king of Poland was postponed until next May.

The conferences between the Turkish Divan and Russia still continued, and it was supposed, in the end, the Porte would accede to the demands of Russia.

The king of Bavaria, it is asserted, has openly espoused the cause of Greece.

Athens is said to have been taken on the 5th of August, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison, most of whom have been massacred. Gouras has shut himself in the Acropolis, which is provisioned for some time.—The Porte attaches less importance to this than to the voluntary submission of thirty-two villages of Attica, which have sent deputies to the Seraskier, and have promised to remain tranquil.

The steam boat in 72 days from Corfu, says the Dutch paper, has brought a confirmation of the deliverance of Athens on the 24th of August; it is further stated, Redschid Pacha had been attacked, and forced to retreat by Karaiskaki; this information is, however, only a repetition of that which we have already received from Napoli. We have advices up to the 24th of August, and by these we learn, that there had been several rencontres between the Turks and the forces of Colocotroni, in the Morea, in all of which Colocotroni had obtained considerable advantages. We have also accounts from Aramania, of an engagement having taken place in the province of Ladoriki, between the Turks under Mustapha Bey, and the Greeks commanded by their Captain Tezongas, in which the Turkish force amounted to 2000 men. The Greeks were not so numerous. The battle had continued three hours, and was maintained with considerable obstinacy on both sides, when the Greeks, overpowered by numbers, were giving way. At this critical moment a fresh body of Greeks came up and attacked the Turks in the rear; the latter were obliged to retreat, and left the Greeks masters of the field, and of considerable booty. The Turkish troops suffered very considerably. If we add to this the intelligence received from Munich, that 135 Bavarian officers have received the royal sanction to proceed to Greece, and that the King of Wurtemberg has also given permission to several of his officers to adopt the same destination, whilst many of the private soldiers of the Wurtemberg army, whose time of service has expired, have desired and obtained leave to join the Greek army immediately. It may be said that the Greek cause is reviving, that the spirit of Grecian independence still lives; and, aided by the difficulties with which Turkey is surrounded, and assailed on every side, may still maintain her struggle for freedom and may ultimately rise triumphant in the contest.

A Turkish squadron of 2 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 5 corvettes, and 15 brigs, anchored before Mytelene, Sept. 9th, and sailed again next day. The intention of Ibrahim Pacha, is said to be to attack Hydra with the fleet of Egyptians, joined by 23 Turkish vessels, while the Captain Pacha effects a descent on Samos.

The King of Ashantee at the head of a large army, was within 30 miles of Cape coast castle, at the last advices. The greatest zeal, yet much consternation was displayed in the arrangement to meet them. The Burmese, it is reported, have broken the peace, and Sidney Campbell has rejoined the British army. Capt Franklin and Dr. Richardson were at Bear Lake January 26th all well.

Alderman Brown is chosen Lord Mayor of London, without opposition.

The Chilian Mining Company has been dissolved for want of capital to proceed, a great many share-holders having neglected to pay the second call.—The only mine that has turned out well is a copper-mine, for which no more than £100 was given, and which has already produced from thirty to forty tons of ore.

The Oriental Spectator mentions the death of an old man at Bournabat, near Smyrna,

aged from 114 to 122 years; his exact age not being known.

The same paper says that Ibrahim Pacha sustained a great loss in the death of Hassan Bey who was killed before Missolonghi.

The minister of finance has demanded from the principal merchants of Madrid a loan of eight millions of reals, to meet the exigencies of the state. They could not decide on the terms, and it was supposed the attempt to raise money would not succeed.

The Algerines have taken three or four vessels belonging to the Papal-States and sent them to Algiers. One has been released through the intercession of the English Consul.

It is stated by way of Ancona, Sept. 3d, that Lord Cochrane had arrived in the Archipelago with a squadron of 23 vessels.

An old Valet de Chambre of the late Queen, Marie Antoinette, died lately, and left about $240,000 to the city of Paris; $200,000 of which are to build a new hospital for the poor.

The property of Chabtchi, the rich jew banker at Constantinople, lately seized, amounted to nearly sixty-nine millions piasters, or six million five hundred thousand dollars.

THE GREEK CAUSE IN AMERICA.

A brief narrative of material circumstances which have transpired recently, in connexion with the building of the Greek vessels at New York:

The Greek government employed two distinguished commercial houses of New York, Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland, to obtain two frigates, to carry 50 guns each, at the cost, which these gentlemen stated to the Greek government, of $247,500 each, receiving assurances from each of these houses, "that no law in the United States would be violated, and no risk incurred," by building these vessels. This was in March, 1825. These houses received, April 15th, £25,000 each, and in acknowledging the receipt of this sum, inform the Greek government, that the two frigates cannot be completed in less than six months, but in that space of time, the whole eight frigates, decreed by the Greek government, might be built. On the 10th of March, the Greek government informed these houses, that they should be able to buy these vessels immediately, and if these vessels were purchased, in that case alone, the houses might draw for the surplus of their reimbursements, on J. & S. Ricardy. On the 14th of May, these houses in reply, state to the Greeks, that they are convinced, after a scrupulous examination of all the details, that a great saving would be made in time and expense, to have the vessels built by day's work, under the inspection of Captain Wolcott Chauncey, of the United States' Navy. After receiving the £50,000, they drew on Ricardo for £25,000, informing Ricardo, it was in conformity with the direction of the Greek government. This draft was accepted and paid. On the 31st of May, these houses wrote for further funds, and another sum of £30,000 was received by them. On the 22d of October, they drew again for £20,000, and on the 31st of the same month, for £30,000 more. Both of these drafts were accepted and paid by Ricardo, making in the whole £155,000. On the 22d of October, which was beyond the time assigned for the building of these vessels, each of those houses wrote to the Greek government, that the ships were advancing with more rapidity than they had calculated upon. But neither of the vessels were then launched.

On the 31st of October, they informed the Greek government, that they were in hopes that the ships would be ready to put to sea in four months, and that they computed the costs and outfits at a half a million of dollars each, but for the sake of prudence, they would put it at $550,000, and required them to place to their order, a sum equal to $600,000 for each vessel. As the Greeks had already advanced more than $250,000 beyond the original estimate, and some weeks had elapsed beyond the time assigned for the sailing of the vessels, and they were now required to give security for the payment of $450,000 more, besides waiting four months longer for the sailing of the ships, the Government employed an agent, Mr. Contostavlos, to visit this country, and take charge of the vessels. In the mean time, these houses drew on Ricardo for £55,000, but their last drafts were not accepted. The Greek Agent arrived at New York on the 25th of April last, and immediately requested of these houses information of the cost of these vessels. After some delay, they informed him, it was $818,997 34 cents. These accounts were submitted to Gen. Lallamand and Capt. Chauncey, and were pronounced by them correct. Errors, to a large amount, were, however, afterwards detected, among which was a single item for $22,500. But the whole amount, thus expended, was less than the amount which the two houses had received from London, in October preceding. The Greek Agent urged on these houses, with great warmth, the strong necessity there was of completing and sending out one of the frigates, and at length he obtained from Captain Chauncey an estimate of the cost of completing one frigate, which amounted to $86,370. When the accounts were presented, the Agent was requested to keep the transaction secret, on account of the great danger to which the vessels would be exposed, when it was known they were for a foreign government, at war with another with whom this country was at peace. Yet these same houses had assured the Greeks that there was no danger. The Agent immediately repaired to Washington, and effected a sale of one of the frigates to our government. She was appraised by the commissioners at $233,000. These houses afterwards claimed the right of receiving the amount of this sale, and their commission on it, although they were not known in the sale, and had nothing to do with the transaction.—These houses afterwards presented accounts of their expenditures, each of them claiming a commission of five per cent. on each vessel. On the Liberator the commissions to Le Roy & Co. were $20,275, the Howlands, $20,275 33 cents; the whole amount of their commissions on the ship Hope, was $39,684—making the whole amount of commissions received by them, eighty thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-three cents. The accounts contained no specification of either the quantity, price or other particulars relating to the articles, for which disbursements were alleged to be made. The Agent being dissatisfied, threatened to commence a suit, and the houses proposed an arbitration, which was agreed to. The arbitrators allowed all the bills, and among others, one exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to two shipwrights, for the use of their yard and services, and eleven thousand five hundred dollars, to Captain Chauncey for superintendance, and claimed for their own services, four thousand five hundred dollars, having been actually engaged in sitting on the reference only nineteen days.

Since the publication of the above pamphlet, another has made its appearance, entitled "A report of the Evidence and Reasons of the Award between Johannis Orlandis and Andrew Luriottis, Greek Deputies, of the one part, and Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland, of the other part." This pamphlet is signed by the arbitrators, and is elaborately written, but denies none of the material facts above stated. It is admitted that seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars were remitted to this country by the deputies, for building two or more vessels of war, and that by the award the Greeks received for this sum but one frigate, worth, perhaps two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, but which cost the whole $750,000. It is admitted that the two commercial houses were allowed ten per cent. on the expenditure of the sum of $750,000. It is admitted, also, that Captain Chauncey was paid $11,860 for his services in superintending the construction and taking care of these vessels, and that fifty thousand dollars more were allowed for the use of two ship yards, and the personal attention of the owners, while they were building. Nor does the pamphlet deny the allowance of the item for legal services; that of the banker's commission on the bills drawn on Ricardo without notice; the sum charged by the arbitrators as their own compensation, four thousand five hundred dollars, and a variety of other matters complained of in the preceding statement.

The Drama.

The clown (Mr. Bulkley,) takes his benefit at the Circus to night. There will be "Lots of Fun" no doubt.

Mr. Pelby has an engagement at present at Baltimore. He appeared there on Tuesday evening in the part of Hamlet—and on Wednesday as Reuben Glenroy.

It is said to be in contemplation to erect another theatre in New York.

Such is the success of Mr. E. Forrest, at the Bowery Theatre in New York, that he is requested to repeat his performances of several characters.

The engagements of Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Duff at the Baltimore theatre, terminated on Saturday evening last, when the latter took a benefit in the character of Elvira. Mr. Cooper performed the character of Rolla.

Tickets of admission to the Boston theatre are sold at auction, at the Merchants' Hall, during the engagement of Mr. Macready.

Mr. Macready's last performance at Boston, took place on Wednesday—he personated the character of Coriolanus for his benefit.

Macready, the tragic actor, seems to have found great favor in Boston. A correspondent of the Boston Centinel says of him, at the conclusion of a minute survey of his faculties and endowments—"We have no wish to be multiplying praises upon this actor, but we find it difficult to speak of him and not be encomiastic. He has his defects, but they are as shades creeping through the many lights which he every where emits. His readings are a study; he has great *art*, but he has the art also of concealing it. *He gives tone* to whatever he touches; he elevates his profession, and imparts to it a sort of moral influence. It is freshening to breathe the atmosphere with him. *He sheds* poetry around him, which feeds the understanding while it warms the heart;—and it may be said of him, as of *Kemble*, that while he unfolds to you the charms of the Drama, he reveals also its dignity and its worth."

The New York Evening Post states that the performance of Richard the Third by Kean, on Monday evening last, was not in his best manner. A deficiency of physical vigor; a difficulty of entering into the spirit of the part; a profusion of those hysterical laughs which frequently bring some of the most sublime expressions of feeling and passion to the very verge of the ludicrous; a less clear and distinct utterance than formerly, and an unusual feebleness in some of the scenes, characterized his representation of the character on the occasion. The wooing scene, however, is said to have been inimitable.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The following were the Numbers drawn from the wheel on Wednesday, to determine the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania:—

33, 42, 7, 48, 39, 54, 34, 18.

The Schuylkill Canal is now in fine order, and the boats are descending rapidly. There is no indication of another break.

Some of the people employed at Manyunk, the new manufacturing village near Philadelphia, earn as much as 14 dollars per week, and the wages of children, from 12 to 15 years old, are from $1 50 to $3 per week.

Samuel Carls, of Philadelphia, was drowned, a few days since, in the Schuylkill Canal, by falling from the bow of a boat when passing a lock.

It now appears that Dewitt Clinton has been re-elected Governor of New York. The Albany papers estimate his majority from 1500 to 2000 votes.

The Steam Boat "United States" in her passage from Baltimore to Frenchtown, in her last trip run foul of a sloop, to which she did some injury, and sustained some likewise on her own part.

The Steam Boat New Philadelphia, made her last trip from New York to Albany in 11 hours and 12 minutes.

The steam-boat Emerald, burnt at New Brunswick, N. J. is said to have cost between 70 and 80,000 dollars.

Gen. La Fayette has contributed 11,000 francs for the aid of the Greeks.

Dr. Torry has lately completed his Compendium of the Flora of the Northern and Middle States, and the work is just published by J. Harper, of New York.

It is stated that a large body of iron ore, of a good quality, has been discovered about 3 miles from New Berlin, Union county, Pa. and in the immediate vicinity of water power and abundance of wood.

The Rev. T. Flint, has issued proposals for publishing a Monthly Magazine, in Cincinnati, to be devoted to literature and science. Mr. Flint is the author of "Recollections of a ten years residence in the valley of the Mississippi," and also of "Frances Berrian."

A correspondent from Wayne County, N. Y. writes, that such is the abundance of apples in that county, that cider is selling at 37 1-2 cents by the barrel, and apples by the hundred or thousand bushels have been offered at three cents!

A Board for the Examination of Midshipmen, whose warrants bear date in the year 1818, will assemble at the Navy Yard, in New-York, on Monday, the 20th instant. Commodore Chauncey will preside.

Mr. Miller, who for the last three years has most generously devoted his time and services to the Greeks, risking his life and sharing the hardships of that country, without compensation, and with but scanty provisions for his subsistence, has arrived at Boston from Smyrna.

The tops of the mountains in the upper part of New Hampshire were covered with snow on the 26th Oct.

The "speech of an Indian who assisted in killing McIntosh," inserted in the last Register, appears to be a *manufacture* of some white man.

A petition for a *lottery* was discussed, on the 20th ult. in the house of representatives of the state of Vermont, and dismissed by a vote of 190 to 7.

The first number of a *daily* newspaper was issued at Rochester, N. Y. on the 25th ult. Rochester *was not* 12 or 15 years ago.

Jacob Cross, of Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa. was accidentally killed on the 4th inst. while wrestling with another man. He has left a wife and two small children to deplore their loss.

A quantity of silk, attempted to be smuggled, [illegible], into the British territory, from the United States, valued at $8,000, was seized a few days since on board the steam boat [illegible] on her trip from Montreal to [illegible].

Thomas Mann Randolph, late Governor of the State of Virginia, has been appointed, by the Executive of the United States, to be commissioner on the part of the United States, under the act of Congress of the last session, to run the Boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Territory of Florida.

The Alexandria Herald says, it is rumored that Mr. Monroe, ex-President of the United States, has been appointed one of the Deputies to the Congress of Panama, in the place of Mr. Sergeant, resigned.

General Bolivar was at Guayaquil about the middle of September, and was preparing to go by land to Bogota, at which place he was expected to arrive in about a month from the time of his departure.

Governor Troup by proclamation has offered $250 reward for the apprehension of Laban Castleberry, who attempted on the 12th ult. to murder an Indian and his wife, in Houston County, Geo. by shooting them.

A large two story house, situated in the vineyard of Mr. Eichelberger on the Carlisle road near York, was destroyed by fire, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 7th inst. by exertion the wine press and a quantity of wines were saved.

St. Mathew's Church, in Walker street, New York, was sold last week by auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, to Mr. Benjamin Burtsell, for the very moderate sum of $22,750.

The famous Automaton Chess Player and the Automaton Slack Rope Dancers, invented by Mr. Maelzel, have arrived in this city, and are soon to be exhibited here.

From Delaware, we learn, that Daniel Rodney has been appointed by the Governor a Senator in Congress in the place of Mr. Van Dyke, deceased, until the meeting of the Legislature, which takes place in January.

The Union Canal will be completed by the first of January, except a short distance of the tunnel, and will be navigable the whole route by the first of April.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer says "notwithstanding that a number of buildings have been erected the present year, in Harrisburg, there is still not enough tenements to supply the increased population."

A vigorous effort will be made, at the next election, to remove Mr. Quincy from the office of Mayor of the city of Boston. *Boston folks are full of notions.*

John Vaugn, of Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. J. was accidently shot by his brother, on the 22d ult. He died almost immediately.

The Charleston Courier of the 4th inst. says:—"Such has been the continued mildness of the season, up to this period, then many of our fruit trees, and forest shrubs, are again in full bloom."

At a squirrel-hunt in Lisbon (Maine) on the 23d ult. under Captains Emerson and Colby, with ten gunners each, Capt. Emerson and men killed 2589, Captain Colby and men killed 2259.—Total 4848.

Murders and suicides are the order of the day in Kentucky. Scarcely a mail arrives from the west, without bringing some new case.

The Gilt Buttons manufactured in Attleborough (Mass.) by R. Robinson & Co. are said to be superior to any imported.

A table spoonfull of unslacked lime, given to horses with their drink or food for three or four days, night and morning, will, it is asserted, completely expel the botts.

The store of B. F. Johnson, in Marcus Hook, was on Tuesday night of last week, broken open and stripped of nearly all its contents.

Morrel Magoon, who has been under sentence, is to be transported to Bermuda.

A Stage Coach has been established between Lima and Callao.

A desolating epidemic is prevailing in Holland. The number of the sick was so great, that both physicians and nurses were wanting.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been compelled to omit the tributary notice on the death of a Female friend, from "SYLVAN," and the remarks of our correspondent "LA FAYETTE," on the subject of the present contemplated provision to favour the Greeks. They shall appear in our next.

"Matilda's *Morality*"—Ha! Monsieur Tonson come again—we have been deceived once by the gay plumage of this pretty warbler—should we be over-fastidious in our notions of the correctness of her notes hereafter we hope to be excused—a good joke is often relished once or twice at the expense of candour and sincerity—but when it is repeated afterwards it becomes a stale jest, and should certainly be excluded from all circles where friends congregate—a word to the *wise* is sufficient. An *Enquirer* may solace himself by our free confession, that we are not yet "quite disconcerted, amazed, astounded, nor overwhelmed with sorrow," but continue in a state of perfect salubrity, ready at all times to respond to his wishes when they turn to the "*success of the Post.*"

We have seen an aphorism which says—"The lies of an angry detractor are more various than the colors of the prismatic glass, more fantastic in shape than the creation of a poet's eye, which gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. To combat them is to beat the air. Though the phantoms rise like the heads of the Hydra, time usually destroys them." It is not expected that any one will make an application of this text to himself—it might answer some purposes we know—we should regret if there was not many exceptions to its use.

Several favours from "ERNESTINE" have been presented to us under very flattering circumstances.—The fanciful compositions of this writer, are a valuable accession to the list of our female contributors. We shall be pleased to hear from her frequently. "Edwin and Amanda," a tale of considerable interest, has been received from "Constantia." *Lines* "to the Milford Bard," from friend "P." at Natchez, Miss. will not be overlooked. Enigmas from Q. R. are an auxiliary to our collection.

Messrs. Carey and Lea have issued proposals for publishing in this city, a Quarterly Review, on a plan very similar to that of the North American Review, published in Boston, and edited at present with great abilities by the Rev. J. Sparks.

The spirit of improvement is certainly awake in our immediate vicinity, and our citizens are becoming as sensible that the energies of their mind have been neglected, as the vast Geological stores of the state have been unexplored. It is therefore a premise of good things when our enterprizing citizens feel warranted, by the spirit of the times, in entering upon an undertaking that supposes a new love of literature and science in the public to support, and extensive acquirements to conduct, their plans. There is in the whole continent of America but one such work, and we know from the support given by our citizens to those even of an inferior grade published in Europe, that there must be an abundant patronage partly active, and now wasted on foreign objects, and partly dormant, that requires some effort to call it into active usefulness—so much of the patronage of this country is wasted upon the literature of Great Britain. We admire the talents and its useful exercise in our great neighbour beyond the water; but it shows a sickly fondness for foreign articles to hanker for European paragraphs merely because *they are European*. This morbid appetite may sometimes give a sanction to the sneers of our trans-atlantic caterers, that we are incapable of judging of the merits of works, and dare not commend them, until they have received the sanction of a British critic, or are certified as having flowed from a British pen. An opposite instance is to be found in the fact that the scientific journal published in this city, lingers for want of patronage, while a work printed in England and republished in this country is well patronized by American citizens, although its pages are filled with extracts from the American work. The North American Review has done much towards removing this reproach from our country, and has even carried back upon our dictators the draft for patronage. The Quarterly Review under able direction, and an efficient conductor may be found eminently successful.—It cannot fail to promote this species of national honour—cater to a well formed domestic appetite, and improve that which is yet disordered.

COLONIZATION.

A few weeks since we took occasion to make some remarks upon the state of slavery in the Southern section of the Union, together with certain proffered means of restoring these unhappy beings to the enjoying the rights of men; these observations were made in reference to an asylum formed by Miss Wright, in the State of Tennessee. Since those remarks, we have noticed the efforts of certain spirited and philanthropic individuals of this city, stimulated by the exertions of certain gentlemen from the South, the object of which is the establishment of a colonization society in this city, to co-operate with the present society, some years since formed at Washington, for the purpose of providing a place of refuge for the freed blacks of the South, upon the coast of Africa. As this is a subject likely to occupy much of the public attention, it appears due to our readers to give some succinct account of the state of the colonization society, its origin, perhaps, and the results of its labours. Ten or twelve years since, persons acquainted with the state of feeling among the citizens of slave holding states, became impressed with the idea that the efforts of philanthropic individuals of the North were totally unavailing as it regarded the emancipation of slaves, they perceived that not only was the public mind so opposed to the participation of civil rights with the black as to render their liberation of little value, but that even if they were freed it was evident that all means of regular employment would be denied them, and their freedom would only become a licence for vice. Some place of refuge was therefore necessary, in order to receive the beings separated from slavery, and yet denied the rights of freedom. No place appeared to offer a more elegible site for a colony than the Western coast of Africa, that would be sufficiently removed from proximity to the whites, and would be, in some measure, gratifying to the feelings of the objects of these exertions—from some misconception of the motives of the colonization society, by the individuals of the Northern states, whose aid might be expected, the resources were cut off from that quarter—others, however, lent their assistance, and the work went on as well as the magnitude of the undertaking, with so little knowledge of the climate and its vicissitudes of a distant coast, would lead to anticipate. The early colonists suffered much from inattention to the requisites of their new abode, and the white persons who accompanied them almost invariably fell victims to the diseases incident to this latitude. Perseverance, however, and a change of situation have shown the society that a residence on the coast of Africa may be made as comfortable to the blacks, as is one in America to their former masters.

A very large number have been carried from this country to the settlement at Messurado, prepared by the society, and every circumstance now operates to favour the belief that the blacks may there enjoy every comfort that good soil, favourable climates, wholesome order, and civil privileges can give. Means are now wanted to send hundreds of the coloured population of the South, who appeal for aid to escape the conscription of public opinion, and to enter upon an enjoyment of their rights as human beings, and it is clearly understood that every freed black removed, makes room for the emancipation of another slave; for it is now acknowledged, the holders of blacks in Maryland and Virginia are satisfied that their land may be more profitably tilled by free labour than by the eye service of slaves—and independently of these feelings, there are philanthropic individuals at the South who are ready to give ample drafts upon the funds of the society to colonize the blacks that they will liberate as soon as they know that they will be removed.

But the friends of humanity are otherwise concerned in this proposal than merely to send from our shores a given number of slaves, other equally important considerations, may be urged to stimulate to active exertions and liberal aid. The whole Western coast of Africa, it is known, was until within a few years, the *mart* of slavery, and an extended factory where the slave ship might procure its horrid freight, and the itinerant *flesh dealer* find a sale for his human commodities. The establishments of the British at Sierre Leone, and that of the Americans at the Missurado, has to a limited extent checked the horrid traffic; for two or three hundred miles on the coast, formerly the most frequented by slave ships, whence TEN THOUSAND human beings were deported annually, that trade has been entirely destroyed; not one is sold to slavery in the whole extent of the American and British territories. Nor is it to be understood that those of the country who formerly indulged in that infamous trade at these points now remove the place of traffic to a more favoured and less exposed part of the coast; it is understood, and should be considered as a sound argument in favour of colonizing the coast, that the colonists have found little or no difficulty in convincing the natives that they may make the products of their soil, and the slight labour of their hands vastly more productive than their merchandize of human flesh, and hence the first and most productive seeds of civilization.

But we would not mislead our readers into a belief that the slave trade has ceased in Africa. On the contrary, it is carried on in all its former vigour in parts distant from the two settlements noticed, and the armed vessels sent upon the coast by Great Britain and the United States have not succeeded, and never will succeed in any essential degree, in checking the traffic. The slave ships are built sharp, and loaded close and deep with human beings; they approach the coast in the rainy and tempestuous seasons when national ships cannot be continued there, and instead of being compelled to risk seizure during the dry season by long delays, cargoes of slaves are provided, and they are freighted and depart in a single night—these facts prove the total inefficiency of a naval force—nothing can check the trade but a few colonies; their inhabitants will keep from the coast the temptation to capture the poor wretches of the interior, and will soon bring those who do capture to a better sense of their own and neighbour's rights. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The annexed beautiful lines are given in an Albany paper, as an extract from J. G. Brooks' Poem, before the Phi Beta Kappa of Yale College:

I would not live, if life and love were vain,
If for the toil, the trial and the pain,
The restless anguish of these mortal hours,
No meed be offered in eternal bowers!
If holy faith be but a bigot's dream,
If heaven-ward hope be but a meteor's beam
Upon the vast waves of eternity—
Then, wherefore do we live, or wherefore die?
Wo—wo for man, if the rapacious tomb
Enwrap his spirit in eternal gloom!
If drear, unconscious nothingness await
The soul, beyond that dim and silent gate,
Where the worm banquets on the faded form,
Which no returning spark shall ever warm;
Then curs'd be hope for her beguiling strain!
Cursed be her fancies and her visions vain—
Cursed be the thee of life, whose worthless blossom
Drops, ne'er to spring again on earth's cold bosom!

The Reformed Dutch Church, in Crown street, will be re-opened by divine permission for public worship, on next Sabbath, by the Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, pastor elect of said church. Service to commence in the morning at half past 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Nov. 18th, 1826.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CONCERT
OF THE
ST. CECELIA SOCIETY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st Instant.
AT THE MASONIC HALL.

PART I.

Symphony,	Gyrowetz.
Song. "The Anchor's weigh'd,"	Braham.
Nocturno, (Violin and Piano-Forte,)	Muntzberger.
Song. "Wully is a bonny Lad,"	J. Sanderson.
Glee. "Play gently on your reeds,"	M. P. King.
Finale,	Gyrowetz.

PART II.

Symphony,	Pleyel.
Duett, ("Now at Moonlight's Fairy hour,")	Thomas Thompson.
Trio, (Three Flutes)	Berbiguier.
Song. "The pang of Farewell," (from the Opera of Don Giovanni.)	Mozart.
Gipsy's Glee,	Reeve.
Finale,	Pleyel.

Doors open at seven o'clock, and Concert commences at half past seven.

ST. CECELIA SOCIETY.

The second public practising for the Season, will take place at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 21st inst. The committee for the distribution of tickets will attend at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 4 until 6 o'clock. Where members are requested personally to apply for new tickets of membership, as the old tickets will not be received at the door. ☞Applicants for membership can leave their names with the committee on Monday afternoon.

BENJAMIN W. CLARK, Secretary.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Capt. Claxton, now lays off our Navy Yard. She arrived here on Thursday evening, in a short passage of fifty-hours from Norfolk. This vessel is destined to convey John Sergeant, Esq. to the congress at Panama.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain,	Wheat, bushel,	90 a 100
	Rye,	72 a 75
	Corn,	55 a 60
	do. South,	50 a 53
	Barley,	120 a 122
	Oats,	45 a 50
Flour,	Wheat, S F. bll.	5 1-4 a —
	Rye,	4 1-4 a —
	Corn Meal, hhd.	17 1-4 a 17½
	bbl	3 3-8 a —
Hams, Jersey and others,		12 1-2 a —
Feathers,		33 a 36
Fish,	Mackarel, No. 1,	5 3-4 a —
	No. 2,	4 3-4 a —
	No. 3,	3 3-4 a —
Herrings, bll.		none
Shad,		none
Pork,	Jersey, Mess.	11 a 12
	Penn.	10 a 11
Cheese,		8 a 9
Salt,	Liverpool fine, bush.	40 a —
	do. Ground,	44 a —
	Turks Island,	51 a —
	St. Ubes,	46 a —
	Lisbon,	46 a —
Whiskey,	hhds.	34 a —
——	bbls.	35 a —
Oil,	Winter, Sperm,	75 a —
	Summer, do.	70 a —
	Common, do.	34 a 35
	Liver, do.	30 a 33
Plaister of Paris, per ton,		3 3-8 a —

☞It may be worthy of notice that the above are the wholesale prices.

OBITUARY.

Died, suddenly of apoplexy, at his late residence near Downingtown, Chester County, on 3d day morning, the 7th inst. THOMAS PIM, in the 74th year of his age. Of whom it may be truly said, that pursuing the "noiseless tenor" of domestic life, he possessed in a very eminent degree that virtuous and benevolent character which secured to him the affectionate attachments of a wide circle of friends and neighbours. His loss will be long felt, and deeply deplored by those (and they were many) to whom the excellencies of his heart were known. His remains were interred in Friend's burying ground East Caln, attended by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. ALEXANDER DUTCH, to Miss BAITHINIA JACOBS.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. by Dr. James Abercrombie, Mr. JONATHAN P. WORRALL of Ridley, Delaware county, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Edward Lane, Esq. of this city.

On the 12th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, ANDREW WILLIS, M. D. to Miss SARAH E. HANNUM, both of Chester County.

On the 29th of October, by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. JOHN G. LOUGHERTY, of Upper Darby, to Mrs. CHARLOTTE WILKINSON, of Ridley Township, Delaware county.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. SAMUEL CUPPS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ELIZA YOUNG, of this city.

On the 31st ult. by Samuel Smith, Esq. at the house of Mary Engle, JOHN FORD, of Philadelphia, to MARY NOLIN, of Brandywine.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, of Vincentown, Burlington Co. N. J. to Miss MARY KING, of Gloucester Co. New Jersey.

On the 24th ult. near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE KENNEDY, to Miss MARY, daughter of Samuel Gilmore, deceased. Napoleon is one of thirteen sons, who are all alive, and with his father and mother, were at the wedding; among them is a Washington, a Jefferson, a Monroe, a Jackson, a Citizen, a Return, an Ohio, &c.

DIED.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY SEMON, wife of Moses Semon, of pulmonary consumption, aged 32.

On Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock, of a short illness, ABRAHAM SCHRACK, jr. the only son of Abraham Schrack, aged 5 years.

On Tuesday morning, LEWIS P. CHESSMAN, son of Henry Chessman, aged 13.

On Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH PERINE, aged 54.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH M'CONNELL, wife of Mr. George M'Connell, aged 43.

On Tuesday, 14th inst. after a short illness, LETITIA COATES, second daughter of Samuel Coates, jr. aged 20.

On Saturday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARIA CORKRIN, wife of Mr. John Corkrin, aged 35.

On Thursday morning, in the 16th year of his age, BALTHAZER P. BAU[illegible]

On Saturday evening, the 11th inst. LEONARD HOCKER, Shipwright, aged 25.

On Saturday morning last, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. HARRIET DIXEY, wife of Capt. Thomas Dixey, in the 36th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH LACE, wife of William Lace, aged 72.

On Monday evening, the 13th inst. CATHARINE SHANKLIN, aged 56.

On Tuesday morning, after a tedious and distressing illness, CHARLES DAVIS MECASKEY, in the 4th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZA SAVILLE, aged 30.

On Sunday morning, the 12th inst. THOMAS HARVEY HURST, son of J. H. Hurst, Esq. aged 17 years and 4 months.

On the evening of the 15th inst. Mr. JACOB COLLADAY, after a protracted and painful illness which he bore with christian resignation and fortitude, in the 70th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst. ALICE FERGUSON TANNER, daughter of Benjamin Tanner, aged six years and eight days.

On the 27th ult. in Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. ANN PARKER, in her 30th year, a native of Philadelphia, and for the last three years attached to Mr. Caldwell's Company.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	37	29	66
New-York,	51	55	106
Baltimore,	13	17	30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Caledonia, Palmer, Matanzas, 46 ds. Gin.
Brig Pegasus, Taylor, Aux Cayes, 18 ds. Coffee, &c.
Schr. Joseph Maria, [illegible], Port au Prince, 11 ds. Coffee.
Brig Mary Ann, Rogers, Laguira, 18 ds. Coffee & [illegible]
[illegible], St. Croix, 16 ds. Sugar.
James, Richardson, [illegible], 7 ds. Flour.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Erie, Teal, South America.
Schr. Packet, Craige, Havana.
Brig Agenoria, Howe, Boston.
[illegible], Hill, Havana.
Schr. [illegible], Havana.
Ship Electra, Harris, London.

CIRCUS.

BENEFIT OF Mr. BUCKLEY, CLOWN.

This Evening Nov. 18, Performance to commence with a New Grand Entree. The favourite Comic Scene of the Carnival of Venice, by Master Collet. Comic Song by Mr. Hallam. Mr. Buckley will on this occasion, exhibit a variety of feats on the slack rope. A new Scotch Ballet, arranged by Mr. Parker, for the occasion, called DONALD and PATTY. Patty, Mrs. Buckley, her first appearance. Clown's act of Horsemanship, by Mr. Buckley. Song, by Mr. Heyl. Metamorphosis, or the Clown deceived. The comic scene in the Circle, of the Tailor's return, by Mr. Blyth. Still Vaulting, Clown, Mr. Buckley. Horsemanship, by Master Sweet, without saddle or bridle. Riding master, Mr. Blyth. Clown, Mr. Buckley. Jocky Hornpipe, by Master Collet. The whole to conclude with the farce of the REVIEW; or the Wags of Windsor. Caleb Quotem, Mr. Cowell, in which character he will sing the Comic Songs: 'The life, Parentage and Education of Caleb Quotem,' and 'the Royal Visitors, or London in an uproar.'

Valuable Farm and Mills.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

ON Wednesday the 20th of December next, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, 185 acres first rate land, 30 of which is wood land, situate in Charlestown township, Chester county, near Charlestown Village, adjoining lands of Samuel Davis, Thomas Lewelling and others, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a grist and saw mill, the grist mill is entirely new with three run of stones two of which are French burr, a good pair of hulling stones calculated for merchant or country work, two water wheels in the grist mill, and one in the saw mill, these mills are turned by the never failing stream Pickering creek, and capable of doing a great deal of business, also, three stone dwelling houses, spring house, smoke house, wagon house, a large stone barn with stabling underneath, with a variety of apple trees. Any person wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will be shown it by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN COFFMAN.

Nov. 18—4t*

United States' Institution

For the Cure of Impediments of Speech,
At No. 187 Pine street, Philadelphia.
Founded A. D. 1817, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN.

TWELVE years have elapsed since Mr. Chapman discovered the *true cause* of stammering, and the method by which he effected a permanent cure on himself of a most distressing impediment of speech; since which time he has matured the system, and it has been fully tested by successful application of it for nine years past, during that time several hundreds of cures have been effected, on persons of both sexes and of various ages from different parts of the United States.—Mr. Chapman's impediment and cure as well as the efficacy of his system, in curing many other persons have been publicly certified by some of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia. The compensation for instruction is paid in advance, and varies according to the ability of the applicant. Cures have generally been effected in a month or six weeks, in some instances in one week, and in some cases even in *one day*. To secure to the Inventor the benefit of his valuable discovery, the applicants have always been bound by solemn obligation to secrecy.

Letters post paid will be immediately attended to.

The Agents appointed by Mr. & Mrs. Chapman are as follows, viz.

Rev. H. G. Ufford, A. M. No. 344 Broadway, New York.

Mr. G. S. Parker, No. 30 Calvert street, Baltimore.

REFERENCES.

The following named gentlemen have been witnesses of several cures which have recently been effected in this Institution, on persons whom they had previously seen when afflicted with a distressing Impediment of Speech; viz.

Rt. Rev. Bishop White,
Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. late President of the Princeton College.
Rev. Jas. P. Wilson, D. D.
Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D.
Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D.
Rev. Ch. R. Demmé, D. D.
Rev. James Wiltbank,
Thomas C. James, M. D. Professor of Midwifery.
W. E. Horner, M. D. Adj. Professor of Anatomy.
Geo. McClellan, M. D. Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College.
Thos. Sergeant, M. D.
John Rush, M. D.
Gideon Humphreys, M. D.
Harvey Klapp, M. D.
John D. Thomas, M. D.
Jonas Preston, M. D.
Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of the City.
Joseph Reed, Esq. Recorder of the city of Phila.
Robt. Wharton, Esq. late mayor of the city.
John Bacon, Esq. City Treasurer.
John Sergeant, Esq.
Humphrey Atherton, Esq.
Thos. Bradford, Jun. Esq.
John Goodman, Esq.
Wm. Duane, Esq. Alderman.
Wm. Milnor, Esq. do.
Samuel Badger, Esq. do.
Samuel Haines, Esq. register of the city.
Benjamin Tucker,
John Greiner,
Henry M. Zollickoffer,
John W. Doughty,
Joseph James,
Wm. Mason Walmsley,
[illegible] K. Weir,
Anth. M. Buckley,
John W. Chapman, principal of Lower Dublin Academy.
Joseph Parrish, M. D.
John Moore, M. D.
James B. [illegible], M. D.
[illegible] Otis,
Nathan Bunker,
Charles Roberts.

Nov. 18—1amtf

GRAPHIC LATHE.

THE Subscriber having very much improved his lathe, offers numerous specimens of its work on gold and silver watch cases to those who wish such ornaments upon case backs that are plain. Many persons having called who examined the work while the lathe was positively incomplete, are solicited to call again, now that it is nearer perfection.

On the above lathe all the different degrees of oval, between a perfectly straight line and circle, are described.

Triangles, Squares, and Arches are also formed; all of which when turned into each other, (each distinct figure revolved until it multiplies itself so as to cover the whole back of the watch case,) produce a variety of curious and beautiful devices. Price 1 50.

B. F. BAKER,
nov 18—3t 192 North Third, above Vine street.

LEBANON.

JOHN PASCAL tenders his thanks to his friends for the favours hitherto bestowed on him, and at the same time, acquaints them that he has removed to LEBANON, at the S. E. corner of Tenth and South streets, where he will be happy to see them at all times, and to attend to their commands. His bar is stored with the choicest Liquors, and Relishes of all kinds may be had [illegible]. nov18—3t

Fortune's Home Forever!!

SPLENDID Prizes may be had, at almost any rate, at the Lucky Office, No. 129 Chesnut street, which is the permanent abode of Dame Fortune. Adventurers are invited to take a chance for the Grand Capitals of

$100 000	$50 000
30,000	25,000
20,000	15,000
10,000	5,000
4,500	3,000, &c.

And many others amounting to nearly HALF A MILLION of DOLLARS, which will be shortly distributed. Tickets and Shares, in the greatest variety for sale at Fortune's Home, P. CANFIELD'S Office, No. 129 Chesnut street.

Orders for Tickets promptly attended to. oct 19

WHAT WAS EXPECTED!!

7. 39. 48. a prize of 4000 Dollars

IN a whole Ticket in the 13th Class Union Canal and the *highest prize* sold any where in Pennsylvania, was sold at the matchless Lucky La Fayette office to a store keeper, and we paid the Lucky holder his FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS down CASH on the spot in ten minutes after the Lottery drew!!!! And the Lucky holder of 7. 42. 54. another handsome prize will be so called on at the same time, and we paid him his prize money without one cent of discount!!!!!!

Those who prefer prizes to blanks will do well, before they purchase, to step in and speak to KENNEDY & Co. 48 South 3d street, at the "Lucky Lafayette Office," who sold and paid $10,000, 20,000, 15,000, [illegible], &c. &c. &c. Orders from a distance by mail answered with their usual punctuality if directed to KENNEDY & Co. 48 South third street. ☞Cash for prizes received in payment for tickets. ☞This is the tenth Capital sold by KENNEDY & Co. within a few months being more than was ever sold in America in the same time, and KENNEDY & Co. paid the cash for them all the moment demanded! Nov 18—3t

"For Prizes go to Conine's."

IN the Union Canal Lottery which Drew on last Wednesday he had the pleasure of dealing out several of the handsome prizes, the holders of which are invited to call for their Cash. Those who wish to secure Tickets in the next Class can do so at a low price of $4, shares in proportion, by calling on

CONINE.

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET,—THIS DAY.

The University Lottery which Draws on this day contains a Capital of $20,000 for $6. The Odd and Even Lottery which draws on Tuesday next contains a Capital of $10,000 for $4. The Connecticut State Lottery which draws on Wednesday next contains a Capital of $ 6,000 for $3.

☞Orders from the country for Tickets or Shares in the current Lotteries always meet prompt attention, addressed to W. C. CONINE, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Nov. 18—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

TO THE MOON

BY MRS. MOLLY.

Hail, lovely orb! whose placid light
Illumes the lonely winter night,
And shines on cot or dome;
Which makes the dazzling snow more white,
And sends a faithful, steady light
To guide the traveller home.

Hail, lovely orb! whose beams serene
Illume the summer-evening's scene;
When friends together meet,
Conversing by thy silver light,
Each smiling face appears more bright,
Each friendly word more sweet.

Sweet orb! I love thy beams to see;
Look on the moon, and think of me,
My friend has often said;
And now my friend is far away,
Whene'er I see thy welcome ray,
The mandate is obey'd.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Peter Single's Sober Moments of Reflection.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful is man,
How passing wonder HE who made him such.
Young's Night Thoughts.

A man whose unsteady habits render him callous to the fond endearments of home, is less in the estimation of a *feeling* man than the brute—destitute of love, destitute of those pleasing sensations produced by the fond smile of an affectionate wife—the endearing caresses of innocent prattling babes, he sinks at once into the lowest abyss of human wo and wretchedness.—Let not the proud conceited being start at the assertion. But the brute, aye, the vilest brute can call a blush of shame on the cheek of many who call themselves men. Behold the drunkard, once possessed of health, strength and activity with a mind gifted with learning—a heart filled with the fond feelings of his nature—knowing, feeling himself superior to all created things, save the human part of creation—dashing these from him with unhesitating effrontery—abusing the choicest gifts of his God, and reducing himself to the level—aye, lower than that brute he once spurned from his path—that brute who would turn with disgust from a bowl filled with intoxicating liquor—that brute whose instinctive movements are all centered in self—no self gratification at the expense of feeling, but the gratification of his own desires—in perfect concordance with nature, and nature's laws, that brute, base as he appears, presents to man a lesson—the lesson of sobriety—and to avoid temptation, never taste a second time, what at first you detest—instinct will teach a beast this, and why not reason teach man? Instinct will point out to the brute, the path to pursue for the purpose of procuring food, and does not man possess more noble faculties, more nobler powers, to point out his path—the path *he* ought to pursue? Surely; then why must we place instinct in opposition to reason, to the intellectual mind, and find that the *one*, the far *nobler*, loses by the comparison.

Shame on man—shame on him, who can give the Atheist one slight reason to urge, in defence of his pernicious doctrine, their God, is the effects produced by the great first cause, and is produced as an efficient cause for existing things; and we must say, if the intellect could be destroyed, reason annihilated, they would have good grounds for argument—and what will destroy these? Alas! liquor. Liquor reduces man to a beast, and on his fallen nature, the Atheist builds his doctrine.

This is a new idea—but reflection will convince man of its truth—liquor will not only effect the physical, but the moral world—its effects on the physical world is visible in the bloated, distorted features of a *drunkard*—in the moral world 'tis felt by the subtle distillation of the doctrine of chance, by men who take advantage of its effects—and by arguments adduced from their own loose and debased thoughts, they can easily bring him over to their principles—principles tending to strengthen their victim in the fallacious dream of hope beyond the tomb—that when the soul

"This frail tenement forsakes,
It mingles with the pure above."

Is not such a doctrine suited to a drunkard, whose mind is alienated—constitution enfeebled—he will grasp at a straw to save himself, or at any doctrine to hush the

"Silent monitions of that innate
Pang, whose slightest pain is hell."

'Tis here, gentle reader, infidelity creeps on—'tis through such channels doctrines emerge poignant with every thing opposed to deity, and his holy, just and equitable law—'tis here the doctrine of Atheism seizes on the weakened nerves of poor feeble man—crushed in body and mind by all the powerful effects of liquor, he feeds his trembling soul on the slender and mistaken hope that, "as the tree falleth so it lieth." We will not even contradict opinions and notions of religion, predicated and springing from such sources—they are the results of vice, and here, and here alone, rests the doctrine of Atheism.

PETER SINGLE.

BREWING.

The London Mechanic's Magazine gives the following instructions for brewing "on a small scale."

"The art of brewing is exactly similar to that of making tea. Put a handful of malt into a tea-pot; then fill it with water, the first time rather under boiling heat. After it has stood some time, pour off the liquor, just as you would tea, and fill up the pot again with boiling water; in a similar manner pour that off, and so on, filling up and pouring off, till the malt in the pot is tasteless, which will be the case when all the saline is extracted. The liquor or malt tea, thus extracted, must then be boiled with a few hops in it, and when it becomes cool enough, that is, about blood heat, add a little yeast to ferment it, and the thing is done. This is the whole art and process of brewing, and to brew a larger quantity requires just the same mode of proceeding as it would to make a tea breakfast for a regiment of soldiers. A peck of malt and four ounces of hops will produce ten quarts of ale, better than any that can be purchased in London, and for which purpose a tea kettle and two tin mugs are sufficient apparatus."

USEFUL RECIPES.

To prevent Corns from growing on the feet.—Easy shoes: frequently bathing the feet in luke warm water, with a little salt or pot-ashes dissolved in it.

The corn itself will be completely destroyed by rubbing it daily with a little caustic solution of potash, till a soft and flexible skin is formed.

Cure for Warts.—The milky juice of the stalks of spurge or of the common fig leaf, by persevering application, will, to a certainty, soon remove them.

Certain Cure for the Cramp.—An effectual preventive for the cramp in the calves of the legs which is a most grievous pain, is to stretch out the heel of the leg as far as possible, at the same time drawing up the toes towards the body. This will frequently stop a fit of the cramp after it has commenced; and a person will, after a few times, be able, in general, to prevent the fit coming on, though its approach be between sleeping and waking. Persons subject to this should have a board fixed at the bottom of the bed, against which the feet should be pressed when the pain commences.

To make Blacking.—For twelve years past I have used blacking of my own composition and can recommend it equal to any of the imported. I have always made it as I wanted it, in the following manner, viz. 1-4lb. ivory black, 1 pint of vinegar, 1-2 tea cup white powdered sugar, 1-2 table spoonful of sweet oil, 1 cents worth of powdered galls. Simmer this mixture over a slow fire 20 minutes, then when cool, add 1-4 of an ounce of oil vitriol, and you will have two or three bottles of blacking only costing about six pence, equal to that for which we pay 25 cents per bottle.

A person speaking of another who died in consequence of his intemperance, said he burnt his *insides out* with rum. A Frenchman having occasion to relate the fact, and wishing to preserve the same phraseology, said 'Rum burnt him *wrongside outwards*.'

A wife.—No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife worth as much as one who could make a good pudding. I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare.

Tooth Ache.—To a table spoonful of any kind of spirits add the same quantity of sharp vinegar and a tea spoonful of common salt; mix them well together, and hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity of the tooth. It will give instantaneous relief, it is said. [But as a more radical cure, we recommend that the teeth be all pulled and inserted again in different places in the jaw, wherever they may fit.]

Light.—Such must be the minuteness of the particles of light that if, according to Mr. Bowditch, they were placed in a row so as to form a line one inch in length, and a person at the creation had commenced counting them at the rate of 120 in a minute, which would have amounted to the astonishing sum of 367,456,472,000, he would have enumerated, at the present time, a sufficient number to have constituted only the three hundred thousandth parts of an inch!

You and *your*, perpetually introduced into familiar conversation, have a bad effect. They remind of one Mrs. Hannah Glasse, of *culinary* memory—"when *you* have made *your* water boil, then put *your* pudding in *your* pot."

"Gentlemen," said the drill sergeant at a dinner given to his men, in the early part of the late war, "I'll give you a toast,—May the Stradley Volunteers, whom I have the honor to address, be the terror of the whole world."

A sailor being on the eve of his departure on board a man of war, which was going on a cruise, halloo'd to some of his shipmates, and inquired, "if they had seen an *empty bag* with a *clean shirt in it*."

A gentleman, without a nose, was followed by an importunate old beggar woman, who wound up all her speeches with 'Heaven preserve your eye sight!' 'Why so, good woman?' said he. 'Because, sir, your honour has no place to hang a pair of spectacles on.'

Election thanks.—When Mr. Charles Yorke was returned a member for the University of Cambridge, about the year 1770, he went round the Senate to thank those who had voted for him. Among the number was a Mr. P who was proverbial for having the largest and most hideous physiognomy that ever eye beheld. Mr. Yorke, in thanking him, said, "Sir, I have great occasion to be thankful to my friends in general, but confess myself under a particular obligation to you for the very remarkable countenance you have shown me upon this occasion."

The Creation of Woman.—In a company where the conversation happened to turn upon the Mosaical account of the creation of the first woman, a lady made the following remark:—"The creator appears, in this story, in the light of a midnight robber; he steals from Adam in his sleep." "Allow me, madam," said a gentleman, "to narrate an anecdote by way of argument against your objection. Last night some persons broke into my father's house; they carried away a bar of silver, and left in its place a richly chased golden vase. Can we consider these men as thieves?" "Thieves!" exclaimed the lady, "no, benefactors." "Well, then said the gentleman, "in what manner ought we to regard him who took away a worthless rib and gave in exchange an inestimable treasure?"—*Kircher.*

Alexander the Great was fond of eggs roasted in hot ashes; as soon as his cooks heard that he was coming home to dinner or supper, they called aloud to their under officers, "All eggs under the grate," which being repeated every day at noon and evening, made strangers think it was the prince's real name, and therefore gave him no other, and posterity has ever since been under the same delusion.

The man whom the Jews call *Balaam*, was a shepherd, who, by often crying *ba* to his *lambs*, was therefrom called *Baalamb* or *Balaam*.

Isaac is nothing but "eyes ake," because the Talmudis says that he had a pain in his eyes.—*Swift.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Names of Celebrated Physicians.

1. Two sevenths of a vision, a vowel, and what you are when you are not well.
2. One half of a gallows, and a male child.
3. A small boy, and an adult.
4. One half of a place where few like to go, and three fourths of a sailor's dinner.
5. A moisture which falls at night, two thirds of a fish, and a crooked letter.
6. The two last letters of an useful vessel, direct and reverse.
7. A crooked article, and two thirds of what all men do.
8. One half of an useful member, and two third of a colour.
9. One half of an useful grain, and one quarter of the author of the history of Cyrus.

SALADIN.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining as long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept as dry and as cool as possible. If suffered to lay on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavour, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October I put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these; 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation; 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavour—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples which are kept in May or June are as fresh as when first picked, even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

TWELFTH PERIODICAL SALE.

On Saturday morning, 25th inst.

About FOUR HUNDRED PACKAGES of Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Bed Ticks, Cassinets, Brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

INSOLVENT Bonds and petitions drawn and the Insolvent's business faithfully attended to, until finally discharged by the court, for three dollars, at No. 400 Market street, near the horse-market, by

F. M. RICHARDSON.

N. B. Tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, for sale as above. Dec 11—

THE PARTNERSHIP

OF SELLERS and LINVILL of Westfallowfield Township, Chester County, Pa. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to Solomon Linvill who is fully authorized to settle all acts of said firm.

SAMUEL SELLERS.
SOLOMON LINVILL.

N. B. The business will be conducted in future by Solomon Linvill. Nov. 11—3t

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street.

1000 reams Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
500 do. Quarto Post, No. 1, and 2.
200 do. pink do. do. No. 1 and 2.
100 do. folio do. do. No. 1 and 2.
150 do. blue Medium and Cap paper,
300 do. Hardware and Music Paper.
250 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.

Large writing paper, of all sorts, Wrapping Paper, &c.
Also, 500 yards 6-4 and 8-4 Felting, for Paper Makers.
And an assortment of Twine, &c.
☞ The highest price given for rags in cash.
Nov. 11—tf

To Printers and Bookbinders.

L. JOHNSON,

STEREOTYPE Founder, 17 Cypress Alley, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Brass Rules, Furniture of every description, Cases, Composing Sticks, Gallies, Stands, &c. &c. which he offers on most reasonable terms.

L. J. has just received a variety of Plates, of new and beautiful patterns, for ornamenting the covers of books, which are worthy the attention of Bookbinders.

For sale as above, about 160 lbs. Brevier, White's cast. It has been used for Stereotyping, and is not much worn.

Books, Blanks, Bank Checks, Lottery Tickets Cuts, &c. &c. Stereotyped with neatness and despatch.
sept 16—tm

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Henry VIII. and Merry Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.

Also—Blank Cards for Printing, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by

BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

ROWLEY & ALLURGER,

PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be fixed on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. july 15—6m

WINDOW GLASS.

DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.

PETER LEHMAN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, No. 320 Market street, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a large and general assortment of the following articles:

Red, pale and yellow	White and Red Lead
Sulphate of Quinine	Spanish Brown
Camphor refined	Venetian Red
White Wax	Yellow ochre
Gum arabic	Crocus and Putty
Do. Tragacanth	Verdigris
Do. Guiacum	Copperas and Alum
Tapeoca and Sago	Blue Galls
Epsom and Glauber Salts	Manganese
Calomel	Blue Vitriol
Red Precipitate	Aqua Fortis
Castor Oil	Muriatic Acid
Cream Tartar	Sulphuric do.
Balsam Capaiva	Logwood and Fustic
Shillac	Ground Camwood
Wax Tapers	Do. Turmerick
Chromic Yellow	Window glass, of all sizes
Do. green	Paint brushes and Pencils
Ivory Black	Boiled & raw linseed oil
Lamp do.	Spirit Turpentine
Bermuda and Jamaica Arrow Root.	Flour and Roll Sulphur

The above, with a complete assortment suitable for country storekeepers, will be sold at the most reduced prices, and on liberal terms. aug 26—tf

WILLIAM BURTON,

No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAS just received by late arrivals and through the auctions, a variety of seasonable goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail at very reduced prices, among which are—

Super London Citron and Olive Cloths,
Super Blue, Black, and Brown do.
Blue Mixed, Oxford and Hair Back do.
Middling and low priced assorted do.
Super Drab Cloth for Box Coats,
Fancy Haint and Pelisse Cloths,
An assortment of stout Drab Cloths and Coatings for womens Cloaks,
Super London Drab and Mixed Cassimeres,
An assortment of middling and low priced Cassimeres,
Superior double milled Rose Blankets,
Merino and Norwich Shawls, plain and sattin borders,
Cambleta and Tartan Plaids,
Virginia and Worsted Hosiery,
Superfine white Flannel,
Twilled Bombazett and Book Muslin Hdkfs.
Justice superior Oil Cloth for Waggon Curtains,
And a general assortment of other goods suitable for the present season. nov 4—3t*

PHILADELPHIA
Suspender Manufactory,

No. 2 Bank street, second door below Market, and Store No. 80 Market street.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store from No. 13 North Third street, to No. 80 Market street, next to the Indian King tavern, where he has opened a Suspender Store, and has for sale at both the above places, a complete and general assortment of Patent Spring and Roller and other Suspenders, many of which are made upon a new and improved plan, which he will sell wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in the United States.

Country Merchants and those who deal in the article, would find it to their advantage to call.

Also Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts or Corsets, manufactured and sold as above. Also, all kinds of Suspenders repaired.

Gentlemen wanting a single pair can have their measure taken and made to any pattern. june 10—tf

PORTABLE DESK
And Dressing Case Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a beautiful variety of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S PORTABLE WRITING DESKS, some of which are got up in the same style of ingenuity, neatness and elegance, which were so happily conspicuous in his CELEBRATED LA FAYETTE PORTABLE DESK AND DRESSING CASE that bore away the PRIZE at the Exhibitions of New York and this city. Criticism herself lavished on him in the public prints of the day, a most encouraging encomium.

The prices, to suit the convenience, or fancy of his customers, range from $4 50 to $150.

He abhors the idea of depreciating his neighbors' goods, but justice to himself and the community, warrants the propriety of his asserting, that in point of taste, exquisite finish, and durability, his work has hitherto obtained and he shall earnestly endeavour to have it preserve a laudable superiority in the field of competition.

Copying Machines of various kinds, Ladies' Work Boxes, Superb Tea Cadies, an elegant assortment of Bronze Inkstands with cut glass Bottles, Ink Bottles, Ladies Reticules, Thread Cases, Card Cases, beautiful Scissors, with Ladies Christian Names, Barber's Razors, Penknives, Tweezers, &c. rich Cut Glass, Medalion and Ivory Snuff Boxes, fancy Bead Purses, Smelling Bottles, Combs of various kinds, Chess-Men, Tooth, Hair, Nail, and Shaving Brushes, Ladies Clasps and waist Buckles, beautiful Steel Clasps for Purses and Reticules. A variety of other articles to be had at his Store, No. 83 South Second street, opposite the Pennsylvania Bank.

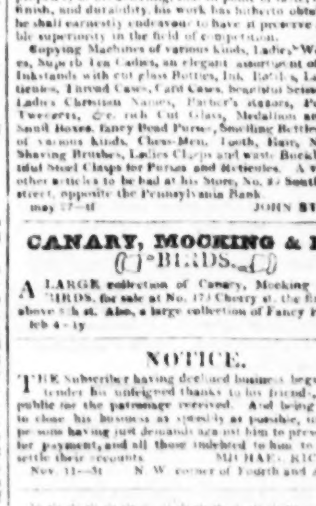
may 27—tf JOHN STILES.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. feb 4—1y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having declined business begs leave to tender his unfeigned thanks to his friends, and the public for the patronage received. And being desirous to close his business as speedily as possible, invites all persons having just demands against him to present them for payment, and all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. MICHAEL RICE,
Nov. 11—3t N. W. corner of Fourth and Arch sts.



JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed,
ON MODERATE TERMS.

☞ At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 53 Market street, and back of No. 113 Chesnut street, directly opposite the Post Office.

CITIZEN'S LINE for NEWYORK

In connection with the Steam-Boats

Pennsylvania & Congress,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA,
CAPTAIN Z. W. KELLUM,

Will leave Arch-street Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat CONGRESS, Captain Degrow, and arrive in New York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3 50.

For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1826. *Proprietors.*

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

FOR Sale, a Cotton Mill and appurtenances with about fourteen acres of good Land, in a healthy neighbourhood, four miles from the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, Philadelphia.

There are on the premises, a substantial Stone Mill-House, sixty by thirty feet, three stories high, with a garret of the same dimensions, all plastered and well finished; the latter has been used as a picking and store room. A dying and bleach House, and work shop of stone, about ninety by twenty feet, with copper boilers, dey kettles, bleaching apparatus, &c. A convenient and well finished Stone Mansion House, with other buildings sufficient to accommodate from eight to ten families. A stone warehouse and weaving rooms, of two stories, fifty by eighteen feet, well finished, and a frame stable and barn.

The mill contains about one thousand Spindles, together with the necessary preparatory machinery. There are two substantial dams on the place, the fall being about fifty feet, of which twenty-six feet are now applied at the lower seat to a water wheel of about twenty-three feet diameter.

With the premises may also be had a number of Looms, and other articles adapted to the narrow weaving business. For terms apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia

SAMUEL HAYDOCK,
10 mo. 21st—4t CHARLES TOWNSEND.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made salutary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 126 pure curled hair Matrasses 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattrasses, of every size 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 800 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

BARTLESON & HARMER,
jan 7—1y S.E. corner of Pine and Second streets

SURGICAL.

MOST experienced Medical men of every country are well aware that no one disease to which man is subject, is more common, painful, and even dangerous than that of Hernia, or Rupture; and it is much to be lamented that no calamity has hitherto been so poorly provided for. Dr. Hull, having witnessed, during twenty five years practice in Surgery, the distress and misery attending the disease of Rupture, and the fatal consequences frequently incident to it, and being convinced that these unhappy effects generally resulted from the use of badly constructed Trusses, or the neglect to use any, was prompted from feelings of professional duty, and an anxious desire to witness a more effectual remedy, to devote a share of his time to the construction of an instrument for that purpose. He is now satisfied that he has brought into successful operation an improved Truss, happily adapted to all cases of Rupture in both sexes, and from his own experience and that of others, is persuaded he has given to the world an important alleviator, as well as a probable cure for a disability or disease which hitherto the pride of professional science has too much neglected.

The following, among many other testimonials which may be adduced, are presented to the public, in confirmation of the superior efficacy of this Instrument, not only in giving ease and comfort even in cases the most difficult and where other means have proved ineffectual, but in performing cures on persons of all ages.

Dr. Mott, Professor of Surgery, in the University of New York *deposes*, "that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull possesses, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application, in all cases, an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure." Also "I am of opinion that the union of surgical design and mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of practical Surgeons in Europe and America.—Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles; the permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a CURE of the disease."

I. W. Hunter, M. D. deposes as follows, "In two very interesting cases of scrotal Hernia (which is the worst and most difficult kind) to which this deponent was called about five years ago, one in this city, and the other in Brooklyn, it was worn with *perfect comfort* and effected a complete CURE of both in less than 12 months. This Instrument is approved of by the most eminent Surgeons in the United States and Europe, particularly by the celebrated Sir Astley Cooper of London."

Dr. Perkins late Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth College, deposes and says of this invention,—"It has a plane pad fixed on a concave plate, so that instead of the strong pressure being made by the centre of the pad, (as is the case in all Trusses) this of Dr. Hull's makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre, it thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually, in many cases to effect a radical and permanent cure."

Samuel Osborn M. D. a highly respectable Surgeon of the city of New York, deposes as follows,—"The principle upon which the Truss of Dr. Hull is made to act is a well known Surgical principle but never before called into successful operation in this disease, viz. pressure disposing to contraction, approximation and adhesion, the consequence of which is, in this disease, frequent well known CURE by Dr. Hull's truss, as known to the deponent."

Joseph Evans, late of Philadelphia, leather Merchant, deposes,—"That having been ruptured about seven years I applied to Dr. Hull in person, who furnished me with one of his patent hinge Trusses, and after wearing it about six months *I found myself entirely cured*, so much so that I can walk about with safety *without wearing the Truss*; and in my opinion it is one of the greatest improvements, and blessings to mankind that is known."

Dr. A. G. Hull, informs the public and unfortunate sufferers that he can now be seen at his office in Eighth st. No. 38, where he will, during his stay in the city, devote particular attention to the application of his Truss in all cases; and from former experience in the effectual qualities of this instrument, he flatters himself that he will in cases the most difficult, be able to render comfortable even those sufferers who have hitherto found all other means ineffectual, and have abandoned every hope of relief.

An assortment of these Instruments for every species of Rupture will be kept at the office; and as a skilful application is necessary, the business will, during my absence, be conducted by Dr. Jones, who has obtained perfect knowledge of the qualities and use of this instrument, while engaged in the circle of my practice in medicine and Surgery. A. G. HULL.
Oct. 14—tf

Stuckert's Head Ache and
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

FOR Colds, Foul Stomach, Head-ache, Costiveness, want of appetite, and bilious habits. Large boxes 25 cents, small do. 6 cents.

Stuckert's Pearl Powders for destroying pimples on the Face, and whitening the skin. Large papers 12 1-2 cents, small do. 6 1-4.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops. Large bottles 37 1-2 cents, small do. 18 3-4 cents.

Stuckert's Cough Drops, Large bottles 25 small 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Worm Medicine for grown persons and children. 12 1-2 cents per paper.

Itch Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cents.

Tetter Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cts.

And a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines* for sale at STUCKERT'S Drug store, No 33 North Fourth st. above Cherry, on the Delaware side. Sept. 15 6t

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & TINGLEY, have removed from No. 191 to No. 179 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, North side, where they continue to offer their usual assortment of BRITISH and DOMESTIC GOODS.
Nov 11—3t*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED with a general assortment of Silk Goods, at the lowest prices, for cash or acceptances.

STOKES & BUZBY,
Oct. —3m* 66 1-2 Market-street.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. WADE, with gratitude to her friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto experienced, respectfully gives notice, that she opened an assortment of Fashionable Millinery on Thursday, the 26th ult. at No. 183 South Second street. nov 4—3t*

DOMESTIC CARPETING.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of DOMESTIC CARPETING, of various patterns and quality, upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Customers weaving done as usual by

GEORGE WILNER,
oct. 24—6t* No. 100 North Fifth, near Race-st.

LE SOUVENIR,
OR PICTURESQUE POCKET DIARY
FOR 1827.

WILL be published in a few days, the above Work in a variety of elegant bindings containing an Almanack—ruled pages for memorandums—Cash Account—corrected Lists of both Houses of Legislature—Governors of the Respective States—Foreign Ministers—Literary Selections—and a variety of useful information.—Illustrated with Thirteen highly finished engravings of American Scenery by the most eminent Artists. A. R. POOLE.
Oct. 7—tf 65 Chesnut street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the elegant assortment of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders, now selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern.

BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut-sts.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring. all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed.
Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
April 1—tf

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

Select Didactic Seminary,

FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. H. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 21st of August next.

For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Fromberger's Court, running from Second between Market and Arch streets

N. B. J. H. B. will commence a course of evening tuition on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. apply as above.

Philad. August 10, 1826. aug 12—t1J*

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Grates,

Made on the most Approved Plan.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Fenders, at their Factory, No. 30 Cherry near Fifth street, where may be had Grates and Fenders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Sheet Iron Ash Pans, Coal Hods, Pokers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactured, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.
8 mo. 10th, 1826. aug 12—t1J*

TO BANKS IN GENERAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Banking institutions that he will print Bank Notes in the best manner, in the Banking house, or at his Printing Office, No. 113 Chesnut street opposite the Post Office.

An apprentice is wanted immediately.
sept 9—3mo BENJAMIN ROGERS.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
Lee's New London Bilious PILLS.

THE public are particularly reminded, that when the above named Pills are offered for sale *without* my WRITTEN Signature at the bottom of each envelope of Directions, they are *imitations and counterfeits*, and not prepared by me, nor by my authority. My Genuine Pills are known by the *written* signature, with pen and black ink, immediately under the printed letters, S. H. P. LEE, at the foot of each direction bill. The Imitations have no written signatures; to affix which would be *forgery*.

☞ Every purchaser should examine the above infallible test, if they would have the same Pills, which have been so universally in use in Families for the past twenty-five years.

SAMUEL H. P. LEE, M. C. M. S.
Sole Preparer and Inventor.

New London, Conn. October, 1826.

N. B. The above genuine pills for sale, wholesale and retail at the Drug Stores of J. Thompson, N. W. corner of High and Second streets, and E. & C. Yarnall's, High, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia. oct 28—8t

CHARLES THUM,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

No. 4, North Sixth Street,

Two doors from Market street, west side.
june 3—6m

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, TAILORS,

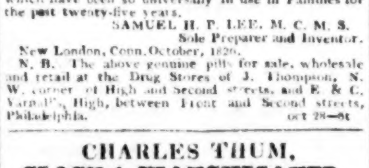
NO. 16 MARKET-STREET, PHILADA.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Bronze, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Bang-up and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixture Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and *warranted* to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.
oct. 21—tf



CHEAP GOODS.

C. K. SERVOSS, No. 60 North Second, 5 doors above Arch street, offers for sale, at the average auction prices, a handsome assortment of Looking glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery &c. Oct. 7—8t*

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 15—1y

For Sale at this Office

"THE BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 Boards.

N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec17—tf

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

KREYMBORG & HAGBOORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

Commercial Line for NORFOLK,

Via DOVER, SEAFORD & VIENNA.

THE Steam Boat Norfolk, Capt. H. Manly, leaves Arch street Wharf every Sunday and Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, for Dover, (Delaware) from which place Southern travellers proceed in post coaches along a fine road to Seaford, on the Nanticoke river, and thence by steamboat PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Crocker, to Norfolk, where they arrive on Tuesday and Friday mornings about 4 o'clock, in time for the passengers to proceed southward by the public conveyances, without detention at Norfolk.

The Boats of this line are new, substantial and elegant with commodious births, and a superior accommodation. The route is direct and pleasant, and all the arrangements of the line are such as will ensure comfort and expedition to the traveller. Fare through $12.

J. H. CARPENTER, *Agent.*
Office first Wharf below Arch street.
N. B.—All baggage at the risk of its owners.
Nov. 4—tf

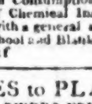
MEDICAL TEXT BOOKS, &c.

FOR Sale by J. G. AUNER, Book-seller and Stationer, No. 333 Market, four doors below Ninth street.

Chapman's Therapeutics, Wistar's Anatomy, Horner's Anatomy, Caldwell's Cullen, Hare's Henry's Chemistry, James' Burn's Midwifery, Dewees' System of Midwifery, Richerand's Physiology, Coxe's Dispensatory, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Gibson's Surgery, Dorsey's Surgery, Abernethy's Surgery, Eberle's Therapeutics, Ellis' Formulary, Majendie's do. London Director, Johnson on the Liver, do. on Tropical Climates, Armstrong on Puerperal Fever and Consumptions, Dr. Hare's Minutes of the Course of Chemical Instruction, Dewees on Children, &c. &c. with a general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books and Stationary.
nov 4—tf

TREES to PLANT in the Streets,

AND FLOWERS FOR HOUSES AND GARDENS.



ALEXANDER PARKER offers for sale at the Moyamensing Botanic Garden, Pitt st. (Love Lane,) above Eighth street, a large assortment of Paper-mulberry trees, Maples, and a variety of Ornamental trees and Shrubs; a great number of Grape-vines and Fruit trees of the finest kinds; a large and splendid collection of the best kinds of Hyacinths and Tulips, and a general variety of Bulbs; an extensive assortment of Green house and hardy plants, which will be sold at low prices; best Garden and Flower seeds wholesale and retail. Orders Post paid, or left at his stall in Market, No. 89, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, will be punctually attended to.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to see the Hayses bosa and Campanula Pyramidalis now in bloom. Children not admitted without their parents or a care taker.
nov 4—3t

ONE CENT REWARD

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday 29th of October, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade, by the name of William Hutchinson, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, black curled hair, dark complexion, had with him a blue broadcloth coat, Wilmington striped roundabout and pantaloons, a new gray Cassinet pantaloons, black Denmark satin waistcoat, boots and shoes, a beaver hat and four shirts, together with a number of articles that he stole.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said apprentice, under penalty of the law.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
Nov. 4—3t. 255 Market street, Philadelphia.

F. C. LABBE'S
COTILLION PARTY.

COTILLION Party will commence on Saturday the 18th of November, and continue every other Saturday during the season, from 4 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Tickets of admission are ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Saloon.

It is unnecessary to observe the advantages resulting from Cotillion Parties, as it must be obvious to every one, that after having received the necessary instruction in that Elegant Accomplishment, that by attendance at the Cotillion Parties will constantly keep them in practice, and enable them to acquire a knowledge of new figures.
Nov. 4—3t

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and I. S. Griffiths, Chesnut st. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.
june 3—tf

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY,

ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 9 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin. Wool for Hatters and Spinners on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.
aug 26—6m

☞ THE TELESCOPE,

PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE design of the Telescope is to point out the various evils which obstruct the progress of Christianity; to expose and correct abuses in religion among all sects and parties without partiality to any.

In addition to this, it contains a variety of miscellaneous matter, and also a summary of domestic and foreign news.

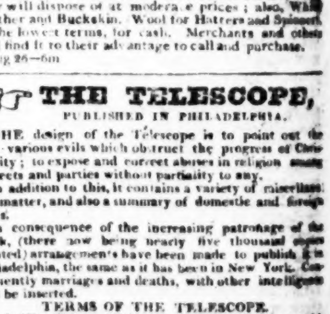
In consequence of the increasing patronage of the work, (there now being nearly five thousand copies printed) arrangements have been made to publish it in Philadelphia, the same as it has been in New York. Consequently marriages and deaths, with other intelligence will be inserted.

TERMS OF THE TELESCOPE.

Vol. III will be published on a size larger sheet, with smaller type, and contain about one fourth more matter.

Fifty-two numbers will be delivered to subscribers in the city, for $1 75, if paid in advance, or 50 cents per quarter.

, Communications and Subscriptions received at 13 North Front street. may 27—6m



INSURANCE

AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of Insuring houses and other buildings, Insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association.
march21—1y

The Committee of Instruction of the
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

GIVE Notice that Lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE during the ensuing Winter, as follows:

Dr. R. M. Patterson will deliver a general introductory Lecture.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7th, Professor Jones will deliver an introductory to his course on Practical Mechanics, and continue every Tuesday evening.

On Thursday, Nov. 9th, Dr. F. Bache will deliver an introductory to his course on Chemistry, as applied to the Arts, and continue every Thursday evening.

Saturday is appropriated to Volunteer Lectures; Lectures to commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained by members of the Institute, by application to Mr. John Richardson, Treasurer, corner of Seventh and Carpenter streets, or at the Lecture Room, on the Nights of the Introductory Lectures, which will be open to the public.

Persons wishing to become members may obtain Tickets by application to the Treasurer, and paying $3.

Tickets for the course, to sons or apprentices of members, $1 on h. R. M. PATTERSON, Chairman.
oct. 21—6t J. R. GARRIGUES, Secretary.